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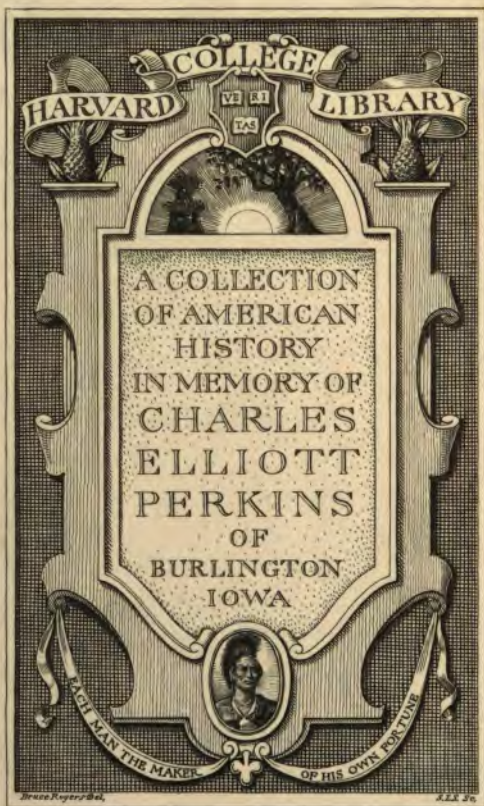
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HISTORY  
OF THE  
Development of Missouri  
AND  
PARTICULARLY  
OF ....  
Saint Louis



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## PREFACE

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**T**HE History of Missouri has more than once been written in great detail. It may well be rewritten once in every decade, so much new and valuable material is constantly coming to light.

This book is not a history of the state.

It is rather an attempt to summarize its rise and growth so that the steps in its development up to the present time may be seen clearly. But little mention therefore is made of individuals and many interesting events are passed over in silence. It is hoped it may fill a suitable place in the chronicles of a great state.

The photographs inserted in the work are those of men who have been of aid and prominence in the later steps of progress in St. Louis. It has been impossible for many and obvious reasons to make this a complete list. The faces here presented will, however, add a living interest to the text.

M. S. S.

ST. LOUIS,  
APRIL, 1908.





## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

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THE name "Missouri" has been attached to that part of the United States now known as the "State of Missouri" since the year 1812. In that year this name was given by Congress to the Territory of Louisiana, which thus became the "Territory of Missouri." In 1821 this Territory became a State, divided then into 24 counties. Now Missouri includes 114 counties and the City of St. Louis, separated from St. Louis County in 1876.

Missouri has been well named "The Imperial State." In wealth and population the fifth State in the Union, including within its borders 69,415 square miles and upwards of 44,000,000 acres of arable land, more than all the New England States combined, with an unsurpassed variety of natural resources, it may well claim a high rank among its sister States.

Recent trustworthy official statements assure us that of all the corn produced in the world one-tenth comes from Missouri; that in live stock of all kinds, horses, mules, cattle, swine and sheep, and in poultry Missouri takes the lead. Her large extent from north to south makes possible the

growth of a great variety of fruits; orchards and vineyards abound. Coal, building stone, lead, nickel, zinc make the annual mineral output of Missouri enormous.

No State is better adapted to every phase of agricultural life, and her forests abound in all the useful woods. Her population has increased with great rapidity during the past quarter of a century and is given in the last census report as 3,106,665.

The growth of the State was during several generations necessarily slow as judged by modern standards. The natural resources were all there; but many things prevented their full development. Antebellum conditions with the system of slavery as a hindrance, civil war which sorely distressed this border State, the slow recovery when war had ceased, these and other conditions made progress slow for many years.

Within the past twenty-five years, however, Missouri has, in common with all the great West and Southwest, felt the quickening life of every form of activity, mental, social and material. Immigrants from the East and the North have poured into the State and have been made welcome.

Cities have grown; rural life has been vastly improved; education has been broadened and widely extended, and Missouri is no longer looked at askance by those at a distance as a place where life must of necessity be uncomfortable, not to say dangerous, as was the case a quarter of a century

or more ago. The following chapters are intended to convey some notion of the extent and character of this more recent development of Missouri and of the men and means by which this has been accomplished.

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**I**N the rooms of the Mercantile Library, St. Louis, has hung for many years a painting of much interest, both as an example of artistic work and as a suggestion to all who see it of the connection of a famous name with the State of Missouri and the City of St. Louis. This painting is entitled "The Burial of De Soto," and pictures the solemn scene when in the stillness of midnight the body of the brilliant explorer was sunk in the middle of the great river which he had discovered and explored.

More than two centuries after De Soto's quest for the fountain of eternal youth and great wealth had thus dismally failed, here and there along the western shore of the Mississippi the busy and adventurous French hunters, trappers and explorers made settlements and planted the emblem of French sovereignty.

Some of these settlements were the rude and small beginnings of the now great State of Missouri.

Many historians have told in fascinating narrative of the successful activity in various portions of the new world of the great colonizing powers

of Europe, Spain, France and England. Spain from the West India Islands goes to the Florida coast, and from that shore De Soto departs upon that wonderful expedition in which he fails to find any fountain of perpetual youth, but unwittingly achieves immortality. England generations later fixes its standard permanently on the coast of Virginia and the stern shores of New England and not until nearly two hundred years had passed were Englishmen found very far beyond the fringe of Atlantic coast settlements. France making its first settlements in the cold and inhospitable country about Quebec worked its way westward and southward, along the great lakes and down the great rivers.

Writers on the colonial period in United States History have often called attention to the interesting fact that while the Spaniards as the earliest colonizing power in the new world had the advantage of a large experience, and the English by their national traits of fixed purpose and undaunted perseverance would seem to be certain of dominant influence, the French by their skill and tact in dealing with savage peoples and securing their confidence, for generations had clearly a great advantage over both. How this opportunity was wasted and lost forms one of the most interesting and suggestive subjects of historical study, but it cannot be entered upon here.

Only brief reference may be made to the expedition of the two missionaries, Marquette and Joliet. Passing down Lake Michigan and through intervening waters, they finally floated into the Mississippi, past the mouth of the Illinois and the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi. Thus these two Frenchmen with De Soto, the Spaniard, 132 years before, were the first white men to enter the territory now called "Missouri." These adventurers and great-hearted men traveled down the river only to the mouth of the Arkansas, returning thence to the North in September, 1673.

Scarcely had "the simple and true-hearted Marquette," as he has been called, returned to Green Bay when another expedition was preparing for exploration to the north and the south.

La Salle, a Norman, of high spirit and ambition, of education and intelligence, shared in common with many others the belief that somewhere to the north might be found the northwest passage to the East Indies. Attempts of this sort made long before by the English on the northeastern coast of North America had failed, but the vision still kept possession of daring and ambitious souls. Perhaps, probably indeed, there came to the mind of La Salle the glory which his beloved country and its great monarch would win did he succeed. To the court of Louis XIV he went and with the aid of powerful friends had little difficulty in securing royal patronage and letters patent with discre-

tionary power. Returning to Canada in September, 1678, he associated himself with a Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar. After nearly two years of wearisome travel along the lakes and rivers and with many hardships and dangers, they established a post on the Illinois near the site of what is now Peoria. This they named *Creve Coeur* (Broken Heart) in memory of many disappointments and failures. Then came a division of the party. It was agreed that Father Hennepin should go up the Mississippi to its source and that La Salle should go down to its mouth. Hennepin went as far as the Falls of St. Anthony, named by him in honor of his patron saint, and then after adventures with the Indians, returned to Canada, and thence to France. La Salle finally on April 5th, 1682, discovered three outlets of the river to the Gulf of Mexico, and on April 9 took possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV, in whose honor it was called *Louisiana*. The vast territory thus claimed by right of discovery as French property according to the general custom of the colonizing European states included the present State of Missouri.

Passing over the transfers of this great territory by the King's charter to Crozat in 1712, and again to John Law's Company of the West in 1720, and the surrender of Law's charter in 1731, we reach the more important act of 1762, when by treaty all that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi was

ceded to Spain, one year prior to the Treaty of Paris, in 1763, which ended the Seven Years' War and transferred the Canadas and all French land east of the Mississippi to England.

Under the wise and mild rule of the Spanish authorities matters in the Spanish part of Louisiana were quiet and peaceful. In 1801 France regained by treaty its former ownership although it held possession for one day only, from March 9th to 10th, 1804, when it was finally turned over to the United States, according to the treaty of Paris of 1803, by which the purchase of Louisiana by the United States was agreed upon.

In 1804 by act of Congress the province was divided into "The Territory of Orleans" in the south and the "District of Louisiana" in the north, which latter was more frequently called "Upper Louisiana." Formal possession of this district was had by Captain Amos Stoddard of the United States army in March, 1804, and the flag of the United States was raised for the first time on its possessions west of the Mississippi, on the official building of the government in St. Louis.

In the meantime during the Spanish occupation settlements were made here and there on the west side of the river, some by those who had before occupied the east bank and others by new comers.

It seems to be fairly well established that the first permanent settlement in Missouri was at Ste. Genevieve, but the date is still a matter of some un-



certainty. The prevailing opinion has it that this town was founded by emigrants from Kaskaskia across the river about 1735 or possibly somewhat later. Kaskaskia was then a thriving town of several thousand inhabitants, a source of supplies for many years for east side settlements, now almost if not quite lost in the changes made by the depredations of the mighty Mississippi. By a great flood in 1785 Ste. Genevieve was forced to change its site to a more elevated place and really to found anew, the present town.

It was not until 1764 that St. Louis was founded by Pierre Laclede Liguist, and for many years the future metropolis of the Mississippi Valley was of second or even third rate importance compared with its neighbors.

By act of Congress of June 4th, 1812, a territorial government was organized, the first General Assembly had its first meeting in the residence of Joseph Robidoux, St. Louis, December 7, 1812. The names of some of the men most conspicuous in the political affairs of the new territory are familiar family names in all the later history of the State of Missouri. Of St. Louis we find the names of Musick, Farrar, Carr, Chouteau, Hammond; from Ste. Genevieve, Bullett, Thomas, McGready, Scott, Maxwell; from St. Charles, Pitman, Spencer, Emmons; from Cape Girardeau, Bollinger, Byrd; from New Madrid, Shrader, Phillips, Hunter.

During the period of territorial government, settlements were made in various localities, in Clay, Callaway, Howard, Boone, Cole and Warren Counties, and in other wilder and less accessible places, with many privations incident to rough frontier life, Indian assaults and troubles incident to the war with Great Britain from 1812 to 1815.

Missouri asked to be admitted as a State in 1818, but not until after a heated discussion in Congress, continued during two years, was admission secured, and then only after the adoption of the famous "Missouri Compromise," when by the act of March 6th, 1820, Missouri was added to the growing list of sovereign States.

In the constitutional convention of 1820 we find again most of the familiar names referred to above and in addition to those such well-known names as Green, Findlay, Ramsey, Talbot, Dawson, Houts, Barton, Bates, McNair, who became the first Governor; Rector, Prather, Perry, Bettis and Riddick. The constitution then adopted survived all political shocks and storms until 1865. The most serious attempt previous to this date to remodel the constitution or to make a new one was made in 1845, when a convention duly called actually drew up a new document. This, however, was rejected at the August election of 1846. The number of votes cast at this election was about 60,000, and the majority against the proposed change was about 9,000.

In January, 1865, a convention met to consider

amendments to the existing constitution, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly passed February 16th, 1864. Amendments so radical that they meant practically a new instrument of government were submitted by the convention and were adopted by the people by a vote of 43,670 in favor and 41,808 against the proposed changes. Some of these changes are worth noting here as illustrations of the feeling of the time, just at the close of the civil war, and of the tendency then beginning to show itself towards greater restrictions upon the right of suffrage and in the matter of certain tax exemptions.

Certain sections, for example, provided for an iron-clad "oath of loyalty." No person who could not take this oath could vote, hold any office, State, county or municipal, teach in any schools, preach, solemnize marriages, or practice law. No religious society, if in a county, could hold more than five acres of land exempt from taxation, nor in a city or town more than one acre. An educational qualification for the right to vote was included; this section to take effect after January 1st, 1866.

It is not strange that the provision requiring the oath of loyalty was the cause of great disturbance. While Missouri had not seceded in 1861, the State was divided in sentiment upon the questions which were involved in the great civil war. By the Missouri Compromise slavery had been excepted in the act, which forbade slavery north of latitude 36° 30'.

Large numbers were themselves immigrants from States which joined the secession movement or were descendants of settlers from the South. Both contending parties had occupied portions of the State with their armies. Although by great effort on the part of the conservative element, secession had been prevented, feeling ran high throughout the war and was bound to leave its traces for years afterwards. Four years passed, however, after the adoption of the constitution of 1865 before this provision was rescinded. In 1869 an amendment providing for its repeal was proposed by the Legislature, and this became the main issue in the election which followed in the fall of 1870, when by a decisive popular vote the amendment was adopted.

So many things in the constitution of 1865, adopted when the turmoil of war was barely over, seemed to be in need of revision that in the November election of 1874 a proposition to call a convention to amend or make a new one was laid before the people and carried. The majority in its favor, however, was only 283, out of a total vote for Governor of 261,670. The convention met in May, 1875, and made a thorough revision of the constitution, unanimously adopted by the convention and finally by the people at an election held October 30, of that year, the vote for the new constitution being 91,205 and against it 14,517. Since that time many amendments have been proposed and some of them adopted, but no serious or fundamental change

has been made, and the constitution of 1875 is still the organic law of the State.

While the leading political parties in Missouri have been those common to the country at large, in later years those styled Republican and Democratic, all parties have found friends here, Socialist, Labor Socialist, People's party, Prohibition party. The relative strength of these parties in 1904 is shown by the results of the presidential election of that year, as follows:

Republican .....	321,449
Democratic .....	296,312
Prohibition .....	7,191
Socialist .....	13,009
Labor Socialist.....	1,674
People's party.....	4,226

It would seem by the above table that the Republican party is the dominant one in Missouri. The following, showing the presidential vote in 1900, may, perhaps, be regarded as more nearly the normal:

Republican .....	314,092
Democratic .....	351,922

It is to be noted that in 1904 the Democratic candidate for Governor received 326,659, while the Republican vote for Governor was only 296,552.

The increase in population since the first enumeration in 1820, as shown in the following table, well illustrates the growth and development of Missouri in spite of the demoralization of civil war

and the hesitation of many for years after who desired to enter the State on account of unsettled condition of affairs, particularly on the western border:

Year.	Population.	Per Cent. of Gain.
1820.....	66,586	...
1830.....	140,455	102
1840.....	383,702	107
1850.....	682,044	.62
1860.....	1,182,012	.70
1870.....	2,168,380	.83
1880.....	2,679,184	.23
1890.....	3,106,665	.21

Until 1840 Missouri was essentially a border State, on the frontier. The movement westward from the country east of the Mississippi went little further than Missouri, and the great resources of that State, especially for agricultural pursuits, naturally attracted increasing numbers of immigrants, especially from the Southwest, who halted in Missouri as a land of promise. Then came a slower wave of immigration, when from 1840 to 1860 the lands of Kansas and Nebraska were open to occupancy and the attractions of what was termed "free soil" were added to those of nature. Recent years show an increase, which may be termed normal with possibilities of a larger, rather than a smaller percentage of increase. Railroad extension, the development of the vast mineral resources of

the State, demanding an ever-growing number of skilled and unskilled workers and managers, the rapid recognition of the richness of soil and opportunities for its profitable cultivation, the remarkable growth of educational advantages from the elementary school to the university, all of these will bring in a natural way an increase of immigration and make permanent inhabitants of many who have hitherto been only temporary sojourners.

From its early days Missouri has had no small influence in national affairs. The very conflict which raged about the question of its admission as a State gave it a singular prominence. Its earlier Senators and many of its Representatives in Congress were men of marked ability and influence. Thomas Benton represents in a distinguished manner the Senator of the old school, whose voice and vote were always noteworthy. Barton, Atchison, Polk, Gratz Brown, Henderson, Schurz, F. P. Blair, Vest, Cockrell, in the Senate; Bates, Phelps, Hall, Darby, Porter, Kennett, Rollins, Blow, Finkelnburg, Stanard, to name only a few in the list of members of the Lower House; these were men of character and influence who had much to do with shaping the course of the fortunes of the nation.

On the Cabinet list may be found some of the most able and useful advisers of the Presidents of the United States. The first Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Norman J. Colman, was from Missouri. General John W. Noble, David R.

Francis and Ethan Allen Hitchcock, all now living, have each served as Secretary of the Interior. Missouri has had her share also of diplomatic and consular positions, in which the dignity of the nation has been well maintained.

According to the census of 1900, Missouri has but three cities of more than 60,000 inhabitants—St. Louis, 575,238; Kansas City, 163,752, and St. Joseph, 102,979.

In 1890 twenty-nine cities and towns had a population of 4,000 or more, the total being 811,568. In 1900 the number of cities and towns having this number of inhabitants had increased to thirty-five, aggregating 1,084,014, an increase of 33.57 per cent. The rural population in 1890 was 60.15 per cent of the whole; in 1900, 53.76 per cent. Thus, in Missouri, as in other States, notably the older ones, the urban is growing at the apparent expense of the rural population. The growth of the three large cities of this State, however, cannot be charged to the migration from country to city so much as to the influx to the cities of all kinds of workmen, skilled and unskilled, to whom the increasing demands of varied manufacturing interests offer the means of gaining a livelihood. St. Louis, for example, has undoubtedly made a very large gain in number since 1900, but it is safe to say that this gain has come chiefly from beyond the State, and that the time has not yet arrived in Missouri when the farms and fruit orchards are



in danger of being deserted in favor of the attractions of the large cities. The rural population is sure to gain steadily in the future, as it has in the past, on account of the increasing opportunities for a life in the country of profit, accompanied by many comforts and conveniences unknown until very recent years.

Generally speaking, then, Missouri has had comparatively little to do with the perplexing problems of modern city government. Such cities, therefore, as Hannibal, Sedalia, Joplin and Springfield, and others like them, have little difficulty in managing their affairs for the best interests of all concerned. St. Joseph, even, although it has passed the 100,000 mark, has thus far been able to avoid serious trouble.

Certain waves of eccentric public opinion have now and then swept through Missouri and have spent their force without any resulting material harm. As the general intelligence of the people is increased and popular education dispels ignorance, such political spasms as have at times occurred grow less and feebler. Every year makes more certain the ability of the people of Missouri to meet successfully the varying problems of State and municipal existence.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

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LITTLE need be said here of the higher education of Missouri in its earlier years. Our purpose is rather to study the rapid and successful development of university and college work and life during the years succeeding the civil war, and more especially during the last quarter century. Some of the leading facts, however, in the beginning of the work in higher education are necessary as a foundation for more complete understanding of the great strides made in these later years.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Church the first provision for higher education of the youth of the infant Territory of Missouri was made by the foundation in 1818 of *St. Mary's Seminary* in Perry County. (C)

That this beginning should be made by the Catholic Church was most natural. The first settlers of Missouri, and indeed of the Louisiana Territory, were of that faith, and with their church came always instruction in religious things and in the elements, at least, of secular education. Few of the founders of the future State of Missouri were men of learning or taught in more than ordinary elementary subjects. Of many of them it might

be said, as was said centuries ago of a certain great ruler, they "made their mark like any other honest man." But with them came educated priests and teachers, and schools were established, first, it may be, as at St. Mary's Seminary, to fit young men as candidates for the priesthood and then, under the broad-minded and scholarly Bishop of New Orleans, the Right Reverend William Dubourg, to secure the benefits of the higher education for young men of all classes. No Protestant Seminary or even a school for young children had yet been established, for not until during the early years of the nineteenth century were there in the Territory any settlers of other than the Catholic faith. For us who live in Missouri a hundred years later it is not easy to realize that for more than half a century after the founding of the French town of Ste. Genevieve only Catholic churches could be found in the scattered settlements along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. To one who scans, however, the early maps of this region, the names of towns and villages and hamlets whose names bear the prefix of "Saint"—Ste. Mary, Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis, St. Charles, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, bring abundant testimony to the universal presence in those days in the young territory of the Catholic Church.

The early history of Ste. Mary's Seminary, although full of interest, cannot be dwelt upon here. It is enough to say that collegiate instruction

was carried on in connection with theological training until the incorporation in 1843 of *St. Vincent's College*, to which was transferred the collegiate work of Ste. Mary's Seminary. With varying fortunes and under many difficulties *St. Vincent's College* carried on its work. In September, 1867, a plan of study was adopted which included theological, classical and commercial courses. This continued in force until September, 1893, when the theological department was removed to St. Louis and took the name of *Kenrick Theological Seminary*.

The second step of great importance in the progress of higher education in Missouri was the granting of a charter in 1832 to the *St. Louis University*. This, too, was under the auspices of the Catholic Church, and immediately controlled by the Jesuits,

The Jesuit order was then, as it has been ever since, the great teaching order of the Catholic Church. In the early French settlements on the upper waters of the Hudson, among the Indians of western New York, in the Canadas and everywhere indeed in the great French domain in the New World, they were to be found. They had special influence over the Indians, and we find the zealous Bishop of New Orleans in Washington in 1823, trying to secure the aid of the government in a plan for the education of the Indian tribes throughout his vast diocese. As one of the fruits of this effort came a school for Indian boys at Floris-

sant, a few miles from St. Louis. A little later the meager facilities for the education of white boys in St. Louis prompted the beginning of a school in the city. So upon a site where for half a century later could be seen the familiar group of buildings known as "The St. Louis University," the first college building was erected. Out in the country then, it must have seemed, at a time when but little of St. Louis extended beyond Third street. Here the first classes were taught in November, 1829. Many well-known families appear in the first roll of pupils. We find such names as Chouteau, Cabanne, Mullanphy, Clark, Christy, Papin, Forsyth. Three years after, as is stated above, came the charter of 1832. The first president was the Reverend P. J. Verhagen, whose work was of the greatest importance, for he laid out the work of the new University, as it has in the main been carried on up to the present time. He lived until 1868, thus having the privilege of seeing in large measure the realization of his hopes.

Associated with him were other well-known priests, the most familiar name being that of the Reverend P. J. DeSmet, so justly famed for his great work among the Indian tribes of the far west.

Progress at first was slow. Such is bound to be the case in all educational beginnings, especially in college and university work. The first degrees then in number were conferred in 1834, one A. M.

and two A. B. A medical department was organized in 1842 and continued in operation until 1855, when it separated in a friendly manner from the university, and for many years lived under an independent charter.

The names of the most eminent men in the medical profession appear on the list of the faculty in 1842. Doctors Norwood, Litton, Linton and Pope were known far beyond the city and State. Among its graduates we find the names of Gregory, Ellsworth Smith, Boisliniere and Papin, all of whom became men of note in their profession and were active after the separation from St. Louis University in the work of both the St. Louis and the Missouri Medical Colleges.

Strength and success came during these earlier years. Buildings were added, students increased in number, and the institution attracted much attention at home and abroad.

The civil war affected St. Louis University, as it did all other like institutions. But when the tumult of war was over and natural conditions were restored, plans for enlargement and improvement long had in mind were slowly and carefully matured. In 1867 a fine property on Grand avenue between Lindell and Pine boulevards was purchased, although it was not until the year 1888 that the old quarters on Washington avenue and Ninth street were abandoned.

In commodious and stately buildings for academic uses and a splendid stone church for divine worship, the university is now doing its work. Land and buildings represent a value of about one million dollars.

To the college or undergraduate and the theological departments has been added very recently a medical school, and it is likely that a law school will soon follow. The university comprises at present: The Divinity School, the School of Philosophy and Science, the Medical School, the College, the Academy, and the Commercial Department.

St. Louis University stands especially for the study of the classics of the humanities, basing upon them in required courses its edifice of culture.

One who has written an interesting sketch of the rise and growth of this institution thus defends the course of the university in adhering to the system substantially as planned by the real founder, the Reverend P. J. Verhaegen:

"To the objection sometimes made to the system that it is narrow and one-sided, since it gives supreme attention in the colleges to the ancient classical tongues, it may be replied that the actual results of the system are a sufficient answer. As a fact, no other method of education surpasses it in giving well-balanced mental training, refinement of literary taste and thorough preparation for reaching the highest scholarship in any professional walk of life."

Its influence is great, its body of alumni large and loyal. During late years it has taken more interest than formerly in the educational movements of the day and shares in the varied discussion which agitates the modern educational mind. Supplying sometimes a needed conservatism and helping to preserve a balance between extreme views.

Upwards of 150 professors, lecturers and instructors in all departments are on its faculty list, and about 500 on its student lists, exclusive of its academy or preparatory department.

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*The University of Missouri*, commonly spoken of as *The State University*, located at Columbia, Boone County, was established by legislative enactment February 11, 1839, and instruction in the academic department began April 14, 1841. But the plan for such an institution to be supported by the State goes much further back. In the first state constitution, that of 1820, a "seminary of learning" is mentioned and defined as "a university for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences," an excellent condensed definition of the modern university. In the constitution of 1865 we find this *clause*: "The general assembly shall establish and maintain a State University, with departments for instruction in teaching, in agriculture, and in natural science as soon as the public school fund will permit." Again in the present constitution adopted in



1875, we find further mention of the State University as follows:

"The annual income of the public school fund, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the state as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining the free public schools and the State University, and for no other uses or purposes whatsoever. The general assembly shall, whenever the public school fund will permit and the actual necessity of the same may require, aid and maintain the State University now established, with its present departments, namely, a college of languages and sciences, with professional schools in agriculture, in teaching, in laws, in medicine, and in mining."

To the academic department, opened in 1841, have since been added other departments, as follows: Normal, 1867; College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and School of Mines and Metallurgy (the latter at Rolla), 1870; Law, 1872; Medical, 1873; Engineering, 1877; Graduate School, 1896. The early life of the State University, up to 1867, was one of labor and struggle. Not until 1867 did the State give direct financial aid for teaching purposes, and then only \$10,000.

In 1818, by congressional enactment, one township of land belonging to the United States, to be "located on the waters of the Missouri," was granted for the use of a seminary of learning, and

in 1820 another township was added for the same purpose. By a subsequent act of Congress in 1827 these lands were confirmed to Missouri, "for the purposes of a seminary or seminaries of learning." Again, in 1830, Congress acted in this matter and authorized the sale of these lands, the proceeds to be invested for the use of such a seminary.

By several acts, in 1830, 1831 and 1833, the state legislature provided for such sale, which brought, however, only \$78,000, a sum far below the real value of these lands. When the question of location arose in 1839, the citizens of Boone county offered \$117,000 if the University should be placed in Columbia, and this sum was collected and fully paid in due time. Out of this money was erected the first building, of which the corner-stone was laid in 1841, July 4.

Civil war, political strife and want of funds made the work of the men who gave their lives to its interests one of great difficulty. In 1866, when Professor Daniel Reed, of Wisconsin University, was chosen president, the certain income was but a little more than \$7,000, and interest in the University was at its lowest ebb.

Strangely enough, as it seems to us, the convention that framed the constitution of 1865 refused to consider the institution at Columbia as the University referred to in one of the sections of that constitution. In the convention of 1875, however, this recognition was fully granted. In 1867 the legis-

lature voted the sum of \$10,000, as already mentioned, and also provided for an annual grant which added upwards of \$16,000 to the yearly income. It was not until 1872 that tuition in the University was made free to all students whose homes were in the state.

The names of Lathrop, the first president; of Rollins, always its friend; Read and Laws of later years among many others, call to mind great sacrifice and unstinted effort to overcome great difficulties. The period of comparatively rapid progress and development began with the early years of the administration of Dr. Richard H. Jesse, elected president in 1891, who retired in 1907. These sixteen years have been full of productive activity and has been especially marked by an awakened interest in the University throughout the state, which has had as its fruit substantial appropriations from the state treasury. After the loss of the main building by fire in 1892, the legislature gave for new buildings upwards of \$235,000, and again in 1893, \$279,000. Later appropriations have been more generous still, for since 1893 upwards of \$1,500,000 have come to the University from the state treasury. The departments now organized are as follows: College of Arts and Sciences, Teachers' College, School of Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Journalism, Graduate School.

The chief feeders of the University are the high schools throughout the state, upon which the in-

fluence of the University has been great and elevating. When Dr. Jesse assumed the duties of the presidency only three or four high schools outside of the large cities were able to fit their pupils for entrance to the freshman class, even with the then low standard of admission. Now there are nearly 150 such schools with a four years' course articulated with the State University and meeting requirements far in advance of those of fifteen years ago. Much of this great advance and interest in public education must be charged to the indefatigable labors of President Jesse, together with the corps of able men whom he has gathered at Columbia. The University of Missouri "with its student body" numbers more than 2000, and its able faculty takes rank by the side of the other like institutions in this western country. Missouri may well be proud of its University, the child of the State.

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*William Jewell College*, located in Liberty, Clay County, received its charter in February, 1849. Its name came from Dr. William Jewell, who was foremost in promoting its establishment. This college was organized under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, as one of the means "to promote the preaching of the gospel;" primarily, therefore, for the education of those intending to enter the ministry of the Baptist Church; but also for the higher education of young men in general.

Dr. Jewell was a native of Virginia, but was a

practicing physician in Columbia for many years. Knowing that the "Baptist Central Society of Missouri," in which he was deeply interested, was anxious to found an institution for the education of candidates for the ministry, Dr. Jewell, in 1843, offered the association \$10,000 in lands as a beginning of an endowment. A condition which he imposed that a certain additional sum should be raised could not then be met, and the matter rested thus until 1849, when a charter was obtained from the state legislature and trustees for the proposed college were appointed.

Dr. Jewell then renewed his previous offer, and this sum of \$10,000, together with a stock subscription of upwards of \$40,000 and a subscription of \$7,000 from citizens of Clay County, to be used only for building purposes, made up the sum of nearly \$60,000. A lively contest followed for the honor of the site of the new college, which was finally established at Liberty, Clay County, and in honor of the real founder it was named *William Jewell College*. As has been the case with most new colleges in this western country a preparatory or secondary school was attached to the college and in the annual catalogue for the year 1853-54 the number enrolled is given as one hundred and sixty, of which number one hundred and ten were in the preparatory department.

At the end of the college year in June, 1855, it was found necessary to close the college for want

of funds. It was found that the original endowment had shrunk to about \$25,000, and there was a debt of about \$10,000. For two years the college work was suspended. At last such pledges of financial aid were made as satisfied the trustees that it would be wise to reopen the college, and this was done in September, 1857, which year has been taken as the date of the beginning of permanent life, the fiftieth anniversary of which was celebrated in October, 1907. Again during the Civil War it was necessary to suspend all college work from August, 1861, until September, 1868. In 1861 the college building was used as a hospital for wounded soldiers, and in August, 1862, as quarters for Federal troops. This long period of inactivity, from 1861 to 1868, was greatly deplored, but was unavoidable. Then came a renewed struggle for continual life. Under the vigorous administration of the Rev. Thomas Rambout, who was chosen president in 1868, the endowment funds were largely increased, and extensive additions were made to library and laboratories. A theological school was organized and \$40,000 out of \$200,000 received for endowment were set apart for its benefit.

From this time on steady progress marks the history of William Jewell College. In 1891 an effort was made to increase still further the endowment, and \$40,000 were added to previous amounts, making at that time a total productive endowment of about \$220,000, which has been substantially in-

creased since then. For all its endowment funds William Jewell has always had to depend upon individual loyal friends, securing little direct aid from the Baptist denomination as a body. We have seen that, like other institutions of learning in Missouri, it has had its years of trial and struggle, especially during the trying years of the Civil War and years afterwards. But like these others, too, the past twenty-five or thirty years have been years of educational and material advance. Not only have its funds grown and buildings been added until in 1900 the one hall of 1853 had grown to ten fine buildings crowning the College Hill, but its student body of college grade has grown from fifty to two hundred and the Faculty numbers twenty professors and a large corps of instructors.

Without in any degree lessening the credit due those who founded and then stood by the college during its periods of stress and storm, it may be said with truth that much of its recent rapid and satisfactory progress is due to the ability and devotion of the present head of the college, President John Priest Greene, whose term of office is almost synchronous with that of Dr. Jesse of the State University. The standard of admission has been raised to meet new demands, and its degrees are respected in all educational circles.

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*Westminster College* is another institution which owes its foundation to religious and denominational

zeal. At the meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church at Potosi, October 16, 1851, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the interests of religion and the wants of the church imperiously demand that there should be established at some eligible point within our bounds a literary institution of high order, to be in the interests of the Presbyterian Church, subject to its control and favored with its patronage and supervision; and,

Whereas, the indications of Providence suggest that the time has come to set about the work; therefore,

(1) *Resolved*, That we rise up and build.

(2) *Resolved*. That the following committee (names to be supplied) be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, and empowered to select and recommend a suitable site or sites, and report to the next meeting of the Synod."

When the Synod met at Fulton in October, 1852, that town was selected as the site for the college, after pledges had been given of substantial financial support in more than \$20,000 in cash, \$20,000 in scholarships, and eighteen acres of land, including a college building already there. The name *Westminster* given to a college supported by those of the Calvinistic faith needs no explanation. The charter was granted February 23, 1853, and the work of the college began on the first Monday in May of that year.



In the first catalogue issued for the year 1853-54 we find the names of three professors: William Van Doren, S. S. Laws, Thomas D. Baird; one tutor, James G. Smith, and 114 students. The first commencement was held in June, 1855, when one degree of A. B. was conferred. The next October Professor Laws accepted the office of president and entered at once upon its duties, and under his guidance the college entered upon a prosperous and useful career.

During the Civil War the work of Westminster went on as well as it could in the midst of the distractions of the times. During the years that followed there were many strong men who did much for the college. Among them were Dr. John Montgomery, Mr. John H. Scott, Dr. N. L. Rice, chosen president in 1868; his son, Professor J. J. Rice, still a member of the Faculty; Rev. Wm. H. Marquess, Dr. E. C. Gordon, the Rev. W. R. Dobyns and Rev. David R. Kerr, elected president in 1904. These, however, are only a few of its earnest and faithful friends. Always doing good work, its period of greater life and expansion begins with the year 1892, when the endowment was increased to \$200,000.

Added gifts have made possible additional buildings. In the meantime the curriculum has been adapted to modern educational demands, the Faculty has been strengthened and the student body has grown in a healthy fashion. Westminster stands

as a good representative of the so-called small college, with high aims and serious purpose. Its standard is excellent and its alumni justify its claims as a place where mental power may be developed.

The present head, Rev. Dr. David R. Kerr, was elected president in 1904. He is a man of wide experience in educational affairs and well qualified to carry out the purposes of the founders of the college.

The total property and equipment of Westminster is now valued at \$152,121; add to this endowment funds, \$203,858, and we have a grand total of \$355,979.

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*Central College*, in Fayette, Howard County, got its charter from the legislature in 1855, but was not really organized until 1857. The semi-centennial of this beginning was celebrated in October, 1907. The college is under the control of a body of curators appointed by the three conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri. While it does not seek especially to teach any system of theology, it does endeavor to train its students "religiously as well as intellectually during their college course."

The following paragraph from the bulletin of the college makes clear its attitude in this matter:

"We recognize the religious element as necessary to true education \* \* \*. The Church is obliged by every consideration to do something more than

merely to educate her children. And the parents or guardians are under corresponding obligation to secure this element of instruction and influence for those under their care."

The college, too, has had its difficulties, out of which it has been delivered by great effort and by the help of loyal and generous friends.

The beginning was indeed a day of small things, for in 1857 the Board of Trustees concluded that two professors and a principal of the preparatory department would meet the demands of the college for the ensuing year. The two professors then chosen were Rev. Carr Waller Pritchett, afterward the founder of Pritchett Institute, now Pritchett College, in Glasgow, Howard County, and Rev. Nathan Scarritt, of Kansas Territory. The former is still living at an advanced age in honorable retirement. Mr. Eli Offutt was given charge of the preparatory department, and afterwards served for about twenty years as teacher of mathematics in Smith Academy, St. Louis, a preparatory school controlled by Washington University. Between June, 1861, and June, 1867, occurred an interregnum caused by the Civil War. But when the war was really over, a new board, appointed in September, 1867, undertook with vigor the restoration of the college, the removal of the old debt and the securing of an endowment adequate to its needs.

As a leader, Rev. William A. Smith, then pastor of Centenary Church, St. Louis, was chosen presi-

dent, and his election was enthusiastically received. Failing health, however, made it impossible to realize the hopes which Dr. Smith's election had raised.

Many years that followed were years of struggle and discouragement. Under several presidents, however, among them Rev. John C. Wills, Rev. Eugene R. Hendrix, now a Bishop, forward steps were taken. Within three years after the latter had assumed the duties of president, the debts had all been paid, the endowment fund had grown to more than \$60,000, and a boarding hall had been erected. In November, 1881, Mr. Robert A. Barnes, of St. Louis, gave \$25,000 for the endowment of a chair of Greek and Latin, and the next year \$20,000 more in honor of his mother to endow a chair of English.

Recent years have borne much fruit, and seven buildings now accommodate the various departments. It is hoped that the endowment will soon amount to half a million dollars. Its faculty has been strengthened, its numbers are increasing and its work is of a high order. Under the administration of Rev. Dr. Webb, recently inaugurated as president, greater advance is confidently expected. It now occupies an important place among the worthy institutions that do not aim to become universities, but prefer to use all their means to develop strong centers of educational life.

*Drury College*, Springfield, was founded in 1873 by Congregationalists to build and maintain a Christian college of high scholastic standard. Until 1907 its government was controlled by that religious denomination. In that year, however, its charter was so amended as to take it out of the list of sectarian colleges. Its name came from Mr. S. F. Drury of Olivet, Michigan, who gave to the college \$25,000, and desired the name to be given in memory of his son, Albert Fletcher Drury, who died in 1863.

Springfield was selected as the place after a good deal of discussion, after that city had pledged the sum of \$58,000 towards the work. Rev. James H. Harwood and Rev. N. J. Morrison, who had just withdrawn from the presidency of Olivet College performed great and valuable service in these beginning days and Dr. Morrison was soon made president, and by his zealous efforts to raise funds the college had pledged for more than \$100,000 at the time of its organization.

An extract from the articles of association will show the purposes of this college in the southwest:

"Our aim in establishing the said Drury College is to afford to youth of both sexes ample facilities for instruction and discipline in those arts and sciences, a knowledge of which constitutes what is commonly known as a 'liberal education,' by always maintaining in said college as comprehensive

a course of study and as high a standard of instruction and scholarship as prevail in other American colleges of the first rank, and at the same time to train youth in the high morality and culture of the Christian religion." It is due to the college to say that this promise has been well fulfilled.

The beginnings were, of course, very small. The first faculty numbered three, including President Morrison. The first enrollment showed thirty-nine names of students. A preparatory school was at once established, and two things were determined upon at once: that for some time to come much work should be done in fitting students for entrance to the college, and furthermore that no attempt should be made to develop the college into a university.

Another wise step was taken some years later, that of separating entirely the college and the preparatory school, or the academy, and that the two faculties should be composed of entirely different persons.

From the first numbers were not the first thing. To make the standard of scholarship high was the thing. Numbers could then take care of themselves. The number, therefore, of those following the college course for the A. B. degree has never been large, but the standard has not been lowered; it has rather been strengthened as years have passed. Nevertheless, the increase in numbers, if not great, has been healthy and gratifying.

During its first year there were only twenty-three college students. In 1906 one hundred and fifty-nine were enrolled. The preparatory school in 1873 had ninety-two pupils, in 1906 the number had been increased by just one hundred. In the department of music the earlier list shows eight students; the later one hundred and forty.

Altogether Drury College is influencing four hundred and sixty-one young people. Its influence in that part of Missouri where it is located is of great value, and it is doing a vast deal for the mental and moral welfare of the Southwest. It has recently called to the presidency Rev. Dr. George, a man of wide experience in educational affairs, and the development of its later years will continue in a larger and more conspicuous fashion.

All of the institutions mentioned thus far, with the exception of the State University, are of the type commonly called "denominational colleges," established for educational work of high order, but more or less closely associated with the religious work of their respective bodies.

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*Washington University*, St. Louis, like the State University, is non-sectarian, but unlike the former it has no connection with the state. These features are made by its charter, granted in 1853, binding upon the university corporation and faculties.

On the 22d of February, in the year 1853, at the instance of Wayman Crow, Esq., a member of

the state senate, the legislature of Missouri granted a charter to an educational institution to be located in the City of St. Louis and to bear the name of Eliot Institute, in honor of the Rev. William G. Eliot, of that city.

This charter was a most liberal one. By its terms all property which the Institute might at any time hold was to be forever exempt from taxation. The charter was to be perpetual, and no limitations of any sort were imposed excepting those which forbade any sectarian or partisan instruction.

It was determined from the very start that the new institution should be free from any sectarian or party spirit.

The first meeting of the Directors named in the charter of incorporation was held on the 22d day of February, 1854. In deference to the wishes of the Rev. Dr. Eliot the name of the Institute was changed. It had happened that the charter was granted on the 22d of February, the birthday of George Washington; the meeting of the board of directors for organization had come upon this same anniversary. So the change was made from Eliot to Washington Institute, which in 1857 became Washington University, as the breadth of the foundation upon which these friends of education sought to build became more apparent.

At the meeting for organization February 22, 1854, the following were chosen officers of the board: William G. Eliot, president; Wayman



Crow, vice-president; Seth A. Ranlett, secretary; John Cavender, treasurer. Six years later Mr. Cavender resigned and Mr. Ranlett was both secretary and treasurer from that time until his death in 1881.

At this meeting, too, came the first contributions in land and money to the endowment of the new institution, amounting in all to \$80,000. The first building of the university, the south wing, of the recent structure on the corner of Washington avenue and Seventeenth street, had not then been commenced.

The formal inauguration took place on the 23d of April, 1857. The leading feature of the day's exercises was an oration by the Hon. Edward Everett, formerly American minister to Great Britain, upon academic education, delivered in Mercantile Library Hall to a large and enthusiastic audience.

The fiftieth anniversary of this event was celebrated in June, 1907, when by a fortunate coincidence, the chief speaker was the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States.

Soon after the formal inauguration of the university in 1857, the college was organized, and the first college class was graduated in 1862. A portion of the main building on Washington avenue and Seventeenth street, of which the academy building formed the south wing, was erected in 1858 and used for college classes. By the plan of organiza-

tion of the university all internal affairs in all departments were to be under the general supervision of a chancellor, the devising ways and means and the care of the finances being in the hands of the president and board of directors.

The first college degrees were granted in 1862. The Law School was organized in 1867; the Polytechnic School, now known as the School of Engineering and Architecture, in 1870; the School of Fine Arts, in 1879; the School of Botany, in 1885. The St. Louis Medical College, founded in 1842, was admitted as a department of the University in 1891, and the Missouri Dental College, in 1892. In 1899 the Missouri Medical College, which was founded in 1840, was united with the St. Louis Medical College to form the Medical Department of Washington University.

Three secondary schools are also under the control of the corporation: Smith Academy, for boys, where the first school was taught under the charter in 1854; Mary Institute, established in 1859, and the Manual Training School, for boys, in 1880.

Such is, very briefly stated, the history of the origin and growth of the several schools which have been organized under the broad and liberal charter of Washington University. Of those departments which may properly be called secondary or fitting schools the scope of this paper does not allow any extended mention. It is enough to say that Smith Academy offers courses of study and such thorough-

ness of instruction as enable its pupils to fit successfully for any American college or polytechnic school; that the Manual Training School is able to train its boys to a good knowledge of the use of tools and to fit them for the Polytechnic School of the university, and by its somewhat novel features to commend itself as an important addition to the variety of instruction now at the command of the boy who is willing to work; and that Mary Institute affords opportunities unequaled in the West for general culture and for preparation for college, if such a course is desired.

The principal or director of each of these schools is held responsible for its success and is given the authority and independence which should always go with such responsibility. Behind them all is the support of the university, moral and financial. The connection is close enough to be of service; the independence sufficient to give room for individual energy and activity.

#### *Organization of the University.*

The general interests of the university are in the hands of the Board of Directors. They find the necessary means for carrying on the work of the various departments, determine all questions concerning the disposition and management of the general funds and endowments, fix rates of tuition and salaries, and confirm or reject all nominations to fill vacancies in the various faculties or corps of

instructors. The president of the board is the head of the university in matters of finance and business. The board fills its own vacancies. The chancellor, elected by the board of directors, is the educational head of the institution. The greater part of his time is given to the interests of the undergraduate department, but he is ex-officio the head of every department.

The College and the School of Engineering and Architecture, which together make up the undergraduate department, have each a dean as chief executive officer, next to the chancellor, as also have the professional schools. The school of botany and the school of fine arts are managed by directors.

The past fifteen years have seen rapid and substantial developments in all departments of the university. The secondary schools have entered new buildings well situated for their purpose. The professional schools have also secured and occupied new down-town quarters. In 1894 a tract of land was purchased just outside the city limits, northwest of Forest Park, of which the university now owns 115 acres. Upon this site thirteen buildings have been erected for the use of the Department of Arts and Sciences. The endowment has been increased by generous gifts of the citizens of St. Louis, which also has made possible the new site and buildings, so that it now amounts to nearly six million dollars. The faculties in all departments have been strength-

ened and the student body has increased in numbers.

The leading men in this advance movement of the university deserve at least the mention of their names. Robert S. Brookings, now president of the corporation and Samuel Cupples, have given educational buildings and money, and also the great business center with a dozen or more large warehouses, called Cupples Station, in the heart of the wholesale district of St. Louis. W. K. Bixby, now vice-president of the corporation, has been a generous giver and is especially interested in the School and Museum of Fine Arts. It is, indeed, almost invidious to single out names when so many have lent their aid. Women have erected on the campus memorials to members of their families and in the list of endowment givers and those who made the purchase of the new site possible are scores of names of the best of the citizens of St. Louis, both men and women.

In common, therefore, with all the institutions of learning already mentioned, Washington University has shared in the beneficent results of the great development in our state in everything that makes for real advance in better living and higher purpose.

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The institutions of higher education which have been mentioned are here presented as types or representatives of the best in Missouri, not as the only institutions worthy of study. They represent a variety of forces all working, after all, to

the same end—the cultivation of the mind and heart of the youth of Missouri. All of them are seeking to connect themselves closely with the secondary and elementary schools and thus in varied ways are united in a systematic endeavor. Every year sees growth in numbers, in means, in high and noble purpose. The record of the last quarter of century is one of which the State of Missouri may be proud.

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In 1893 was organized the *Missouri College Union*, which has been of great service in helping the progress and development of higher education in Missouri. Its importance is such, indeed, that it deserves special mention here.

The purpose of this union of colleges and universities has been well set forth in a report recently made by the secretary, Professor T. Berry Smith of Central College, extracts from which follow:

“On January 9, 1893, a circular letter was sent by the joint action of President R. H. Jesse and Chancellor W. S. Chaplin to the subjoined institutions of higher education in Missouri, viz: Central College, Westminster College, William Jewell College, Drury College, Missouri Valley College, Washington University and Missouri State University, suggesting a meeting at some suitable place about the first of April proximo, for the purpose of forming an organization in the interests of higher education. The several institutions men-

tioned took favorable action, and the first meeting was called to order at Sicher's Hotel, Sedalia, Missouri, at 8 p. m. on April 7, 1893. There were present President Hammond, President Black, President Greene, Professor Richardson, Chancellor W. S. Chaplin, and President R. H. Jesse. President Gordon, unable to cross the river at Jefferson City, wired his regrets. Chancellor Chaplin was chosen president and President Jesse, secretary. A short constitution suggested in part by that of the New England Union of College Presidents, was adopted. This constitution was revised at the meeting held at Fayette, October 24, 1895, and was then printed for distribution. It contained nine articles which are here summarized:

1. Name: The Missouri College Union.
2. Objects: To raise the standard of higher education, to bring about closer union between the colleges and to foster an acquaintance between their faculties.
3. Membership: Those of institutions already mentioned and such other colleges as may hereafter become members.
4. Representation: Two from each member of the Union, the president or his representative and one member of the faculty.
5. Officers: A president, who shall be the presiding officer of the institution at which the meeting is held; a secretary-treasurer chosen biennially, and an executive committee consisting of the president in office, his predecessor and the secretary.
6. Meetings: The annual meeting held

in October to November in succession at the several institutions in the order of their founding, and a second at the call of the executive committee. 7. Admission: Each institution shall have one vote, and two-thirds in the affirmative shall be required to admit a new member to the Union. 8. Visitors: Where the Union is meeting, the faculties of that institution may attend and participate, but not vote. 9. Changes in the Constitution: In the customary way."

To the institutions admitted to membership at the date of organization have been added since the following: St. Louis University, Tarkio College, Park College. Thus ten institutions which stand for the best interests of higher education are joined for the purposes mentioned in the constitution. Much service has already been rendered by the union. None, however, of more value than that found in the report of a committee on classification of colleges rendered at a meeting of the Union in 1896, a portion of which is reproduced here:

"To be classed as a college at all, an institution of learning should meet fully these conditions:

First, It should require from every student, for a degree, four years of academic study, with a minimum of fourteen hours per week.

Second, It should have a faculty of at least six teachers, each giving his entire working time to instruction in the institution, at least nine hours a week of which time should be devoted to college



instruction in one or more of the following subjects : English, Latin, Greek, French, German, history and mythology, political economy, philosophy, mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology.

Third, It should teach science by the laboratory method and should have laboratories well equipped for individual student work in at least physics, chemistry and biology.

Fourth, Recognizing the impossibility of conducting a college on tuition fees alone, we believe that no institution should be recognized as a college that has not adequate grounds, buildings and equipment, and an income-producing endowment of at least \$100,000.

Fifth, It is very desirable that the academy should be separated from the college, and, while it is not at present possible to accomplish this in all cases, it is the opinion of the committee that colleges should work toward such separation."

From what has been said the fact is clear that the past fifteen years have been years of great progress in all that which is generally classed under the head of higher education. We shall now see how this has been joined with equally satisfactory progress in public or common school education.

## SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

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In this term is included that offered by public high schools, privately endowed academies, seminaries and schools of any name ranking with public high schools, together with that given in city and rural schools of grammar and primary grade.

The first constitution of Missouri made provision for free schools throughout the state, but not until 1839 were the essential features of the present public school system put into actual practice. Thirty-five years later, although much attention had been given to this vital matter, much lack of system prevailed and for many years the efforts of friends of public education were necessarily directed towards what may be termed perfecting the plan of organization. Since 1875 these efforts have been continuous and of late highly successful.

In a recent report of the former State Superintendent Carrington he calls attention to the fact that since 1875 four distinct educational periods of about eight years each are to be noted. The first was one of material organization and was marked singularly enough it may seem to some of us, by considerable doubt as to the desirableness of public education. The result of this discussion, however, was a firmer establishment of the organization.

The second period was one of cultivation of the needs of the elementary schools and of earnest effort for recognition of secondary and higher public education.

The third was especially marked by a growth of interest in the State University and in normal schools for the training of teachers. It was during this period that the college union began to exercise an important influence in educational work.

During the fourth and last period stress has been laid upon the fact that there is unity in all education. This has been recognized to an encouraging degree and to a large extent has been realized.

The growth of the state in population and wealth has brought about a natural increase in the numbers attending the public schools of all grades, and this combined with the increasing interest in education throughout the state made the ratio of this increase even greater than the increase of population, especially in secondary schools and in the colleges and universities. In 1873 the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools, both elementary and secondary, was 371,440; in 1906, 755,063. The number of teachers in 1873, 9,676; in 1906, 17,704. The growth of private schools shows similar results. Very significant, too, is the increase in cost per pupil. In 1872, per scholar, based on enrollment, \$5.70; in 1906, \$14.77. Greater cost means greater facilities of all kinds; better school houses, better teachers, longer school terms, in short, a bet-

ter provision for the education of the people. Twenty years ago only a few high schools were ready to fit pupils for admission to the State University, where the requirements were then small; now about 150 are able to meet the greatly advanced demands of the university, and as many more are doing good work of a lower grade. The credit of the great advance of the high schools belongs to many zealous friends of public education, but to none more truly than to President Jesse of the State University.

The above considerations show clearly how during the lifetime of a single generation vast progress has been made in the important matter of education, elementary, secondary and higher.

Five normal schools are now in operation in Missouri, as follows:

1. First District, Kirksville, John R. Kirk, president, with an enrollment of 1091 students for the year ending August 31st, 1907.

2. Second District, Warrensburg, N. J. Hawkins, president, with a total enrollment in all departments of 1754, and a faculty of 40 teachers.

3. Third District, Cape Girardeau, W. S. Dearmont, president, with an enrollment for the year ending June, 1907, of 777 pupils, and increase in four years of 409.

4. Fourth District, Springfield, W. T. Carrington, president, with an enrollment for the year ending August 10, 1907, of 934.

5. Fifth District, Maryville, Homer M. Cook, president, with an enrollment for the year ending in June, 1907, of 476.

The two normal schools last named are the creation of very recent years, and are not yet fully supplied with facilities for doing their best work. The state has with liberality met the demand for these new schools, a demand caused by the increasing interest in education of all grades from the university to the primary school. The survey of the advancement of public education during the period beginning with 1875 is therefore most gratifying and full of encouragement for the future.

## THE RELIGIOUS BODIES OF MISSOURI

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A complete history of the rise and progress of the Christian churches of Missouri is here impossible. The most that is attempted is to give the salient features of the establishment of the most conspicuous and influential, and to mention briefly their growth and present condition and influence. To give many names is not possible, nor would it be expedient, although required at times to make the narrative intelligible.

It would be speaking in platitudes to say that the various religious bodies have had a large share in the progress of Missouri from its wilderness days to those of its present enlightened prosperity. Each one has had its share in the work, doing in its own way what the others could not do; reaching its own people and lending a helping hand to all. The reference here to each will be brief, sufficient only to show its part in the moral development of the state, and especially, to indicate after a statement of its beginnings, its present condition and its proportionate influence upon the condition of the people of Missouri.

For many years the Catholic church was the only religious organization known in the territory now

called Missouri. That this should be so was only natural, as all the early settlers came from France and were members of the Catholic church. If no other evidence of this fact were at hand, the very names of the towns and villages that grew up under the care of these French immigrants would be sufficient, St. Louis, St. Mary's, St. Peters, St. Charles, and other names of places of like character, show how the church placed its mark everywhere. The early explorers of France and Spain, with the cross, planted the Catholic faith. All up and down the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri, therefore, that church grew and laid its foundation so deep and strong that upon it was erected a great and lasting structure. The Catholic church, especially in the localities where early settlements were made, has always been strong, and never stronger and more active than it is to-day.

Nor is its influence confined to those places of early settlement. In all parts of the state it has built its churches, which the influx of thousands of immigrants of that faith has made necessary.

Until 1818, when Bishop Dubourg, Bishop of New Orleans, made St. Louis his residence, the Catholic church was greatly neglected in this part of Louisiana by the ecclesiastical authorities. Zealous and faithful priests did all that they could do, but no permanent priest lived in St. Louis until 1811, when Father Savigne came and remained six years. This was emphatically a missionary field,

and when Bishop Dubourg finally established himself in St. Louis, this town, instead of Ste. Genevieve, as heretofore, became the center of church life in what was then the Territory of Missouri. This noble and energetic bishop did great things for his church, not only in St. Louis, but throughout his diocese.

In St. Louis a cathedral was erected upon the spot where had stood the little log church built by the first settlers. This was a building of much beauty, and was especially noteworthy for its interior decorations. Pictures by great masters, richly embroidered hangings and garments were the wonder of strangers who visited the new cathedral. As has been told before in the sketch of the growth of education in Missouri, it is to Bishop Dubourg that is to be given the honor of taking the first steps towards securing the benefits of the higher education for the youth of this part of the Mississippi valley. In 1826, failing health made it necessary for him to resign the bishopric of Louisiana, and he returned to Europe, where in 1833, he was made Bishop Besancon.

His successor was an Italian, Bishop Rosati, appointed bishop of St. Louis, then first a distinct see, by Pope Leo XII. in 1827.

Like Dubourg, Rosati busied himself with all the interests of his see, temporal, spiritual and educational, establishing schools and hospitals, and as a crowning work, erecting the present cathedral on



Walnut, near Second street, one of the noblest examples of its style of architecture, soon to be displaced as the cathedral church by a splendid edifice in the central part of the city. The cathedral was consecrated October 26, 1834. In 1836 six sisters of St. Joseph came from Lyons, France, and opened a school in Carondelet, on a site where now stands the St. Joseph's Academy. During the following year a free school was established in the village, which was conducted by the sisters until the public school system was established. The sisters of this order are now numerous in the state, and many of them are teachers in the parochial schools.

In 1841, on November thirtieth, Rev. Peter Kenrick was consecrated as bishop coadjutor to Bishop Rosati, who died two years after, whereupon Bishop Kenrick became archbishop, and served until his death in 1895. When Bishop Rosati came to Missouri in 1818, there were in what was called Upper Louisiana, only seven small churches, built of wood, four priests, and perhaps eight thousand Catholics. The city of St. Louis had then not more than three thousand inhabitants. When he died there were in the diocese of St. Louis, fifty-five churches, with twenty more partially completed, seventy-seven priests, and twenty-one clerical students. The population of St. Louis was then about twenty-five thousand.

Bishop Kenrick was one of the great men of his church. A profound scholar, of strong charac-

ter, and deep piety, his influence in his diocese and throughout this section of the country, was very great. The diocese of St. Louis was erected into an archdiocese in 1847, and Bishop Kenrick became its first archbishop. The great growth and increased strength of the Catholic church in Missouri is coincident with his administration. The particulars of this growth cannot be entered upon here. His successors, Archbishops Kain and Glennon, the latter now in active duty, have kept their church in the fore-front of progress.

Archbishop Glennon, a man of rare gifts, young and vigorous, has made notable the early years of his service by a successful effort towards the erection of a new and splendid cathedral church in St. Louis in the western part of the city, the plans have been adopted and ground broken and one of the finest church edifices in the country is now well under way. All the institutions under the control of the Catholic church are now enjoying an active and vigorous life. There are now in the diocese, over which Archbishop Glennon has the care, nearly three hundred parish priests, about one hundred and fifty priests of religious orders, three hundred churches and chapels, and various institutions for all branches of educational training, including theological seminaries. The Catholic population of the diocese is upwards of three hundred thousand.

The Diocese of St. Joseph was established formally in 1868. Thirty years before a traveling priest

held services in the city of St. Joseph, and in 1847, a brick church was built, aided by a man of some means and great generosity, Joseph Robidoux, to whom much of the material success of the Catholic church in St. Joseph is due. Growth continued until the erection of the diocese, when a cathedral church costing seventy thousand dollars was erected. This diocese has ever since been a stronghold of the church.

In Kansas City Father La Croix began his ministrations in 1821. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Lutz in 1825, and in 1834 forty acres of land were purchased, which was to be of great use in the future. The first church was built in 1837. Another church was built by Father Donelly in 1848, and others followed. The Diocese of Kansas City was established in 1880, and the cathedral costing \$45,000 was erected in 1883. Growth and progress have marked all of the work of this church in Missouri during the last quarter of a century.

From the first Catholic church at Ste. Genevieve in 1735, and the second in St. Louis in 1770, to our own time is a far cry. The few members of early days have reached nearly two hundred thousand, and the number of churches nearly five hundred. The value of church property is estimated at about five million dollars. Various nationalities are included among its members: French, German, Italian, Irish, Poles, Americans, white and colored, make up the body of its communicants. Its schools

and hospitals and societies are in all parts of the state, and exercise an important influence upon the population of Missouri.

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The Baptists were the first protestant body to enter Missouri as an organization. In July, 1806, a little church, called Bethel church, began its life near Jackson, the county seat of Girardeau County. Here was built the first protestant house of worship in Missouri. This was a log house, twenty by thirty feet, of large poplar logs. Baptist ministers had before this time been in this part of Louisiana. There was Rev. John Clark, who in 1798 came to the west bank of the great river, the first protestant minister in this territory. Then there was James Kerr, and with him Thomas R. Musick, the latter a convert from the Church of England.

In a suburb of St. Louis a church was organized by the latter, called the "Fee-Fee" church, from the name of the locality. This church still lives, and is the oldest church of the denomination in St. Louis. In a few years several churches were added to the Fee-Fee church and united in what was called the Missouri Association. The total membership of these churches, six in number, was then one hundred and forty.

The first religious work done by Baptists in St. Louis was in 1814, by two missionaries, Rev. John M. Peck and Rev. James E. Welch, but not until February, 1818, was the first Baptist church organ-

ized in the city. Their church, the first protestant house of worship erected in St. Louis, was on the southwest corner of Third and Market streets, and the cost was six thousand dollars, a large sum for those days.

For various reasons, this church after some years of prosperity, declined, and in 1833 the few who remained joined with others in forming the Second Baptist church of St. Louis.

Nothing better shows the changes that have come to St. Louis since that time than to name the various sites occupied by this church. First, the congregation worshipped in the school room of Elihu Shephard, on Fourth street, opposite the site of the present court house; then on Third and Chestnut streets; after August, 1848, on the southwest corner of Sixth and Locust streets, now occupied by the Wm. Barr Dry Goods Company; then in a large and handsome edifice on the corner of Locust and Twenty-seventh streets, in 1879. This has now become too far down town, and a new church building is about to be dedicated, costing more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one of the finest in the city, on Kingshighway and McPherson avenue. Thus, trade and business have pushed westward the home of this and other St. Louis churches. What is true of St. Louis is in this matter true also of all the large cities of the state. Fifteen Baptist churches now take the place of the little church of 1818, including several supported by Germans, and

not including numerous churches for the colored Baptists, some of which are large and prosperous.

Throughout the state the growth of this denomination has been proportionally great. Baptist churches are to be found in every county in Missouri. In 1873, the total number of members of this church in the state was about eighty-four thousand. Twenty-five years later the number was estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand, and to-day it is considered to have reached at least two hundred thousand.

William Jewell College, the leading Baptist institution devoted to the higher education and to the study of theology, has been mentioned elsewhere. It is a member of the somewhat exclusive "Missouri College Union," and is an institution of high purpose and good standing. Eleemosynary institutions under the auspices of this church have been founded in many places and liberally supported.

From St. Louis, as a place of departure, have gone those who have been full of zeal for the extension of their faith, and now there is no county in the state which has not its group of Baptist churches, and this religious body has done its share in all that makes for the higher interests of the people of Missouri.

In Kansas City a church was organized in 1855, with only ten members. By 1882 there were in that city five hundred Baptist communicants, and twenty years later the number had increased to five thou-

sand. Strongest in the great cities and large towns, it has planted its churches and institutions all over the state. Besides William Jewell College, it supports many other educational institutions: Stephens College for Women at Columbia, the seat of the State University; Lexington College, and Hardin College in Mexico, both also for women. This church, therefore, is playing its part in the inculcation of the principles of good morals and Christian living.

Although organized into associations for mutual benefit and co-operative work, each church is practically independent and recognizes no ecclesiastical power as of binding authority.

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The first (Trinitarian) Congregational church in Missouri was not organized until 1852. Many reasons might be given why this came at so late a date, when men of Congregational ancestry and training had been coming into the state by thousands. In the early days of protestantism in the Territory of Missouri, the Presbyterians first held the ground among those whose theological opinions were such as the New England Congregationalists would naturally accept as being in harmony with their own views. It had always been the Congregational policy in the newer sections of the country to ally themselves with other bodies in general sympathy with their beliefs, rather than to work apart from them. It was easier and more natural to join

in church work already established, rather than to undertake for themselves the work of founders and pioneers. In Missouri, too, a slaveholding state, it was more difficult to establish themselves successfully as an independent body than in states where their anti-slavery views would be met with sympathy. And then in St. Louis, the word Congregational had already been taken as its own, rightfully enough, if we regard the meaning of the name as applied to the church polity, by a body of Unitarians who years before the first Trinitarian Congregational Church was established, had under able leadership, become comparatively strong. The desire for what seemed to them a greater religious freedom became at last so great that some of those who had worshipped with the Presbyterians, finally, under the leadership of Rev. Truman M. Post, a man of great power and eloquence, got together and organized the First Congregational Church in 1852, having at the beginning twenty-five members. They first established themselves on Sixth street, near Franklin avenue, then a pleasant residence district. In a few years this grew to be an undesirable location, and a church was built on Locust and Tenth streets, at a cost of \$55,000.

They called themselves the first Trinitarian Congregational church to avoid any possible confusion with the Unitarian Congregational body. At first it stood quite alone, so far as denominational affiliations were concerned, but they labored hopefully,



and by the year 1865 there were in Missouri eighteen churches of that name, mostly in the northern portion of the state. Not until 1866 did the Missouri Congregationalists form an association of their own, having up to this time been connected with the Southern Illinois Association.

This first church remained on Locust and Tenth streets until the encroachments of business and the western migration of residents made necessary a change of location, when a removal was made to Delmar avenue, just west of Grand, wherein a commodious building it has had its home up to the present time. Dr. Post retired in 1879, at the time of removal to the new site, but remained as pastor emeritus until his death, December thirty-first, 1886.

Other churches sprang from this beneficent mother. One was organized in Webster Groves, near St. Louis, in January, 1866. In December of that year was established Pilgrim Church, and six years later was dedicated its handsome church. In 1907 this had to be abandoned for the same reasons which has led to similar changes among all the religious bodies of the city and it now occupies a new and costly building on Union avenue, near Delmar avenue. Then followed the organization in similar fashion of the Third Church, of Plymouth, Compton Hill, Hyde Park, and others.

In the state, missionary work was actively carried on; educational work, too, was begun. Drury College was founded, to which reference has been

made elsewhere. A Congregational missionary society was founded which co-operated with struggling and newly-organized churches in St. Louis and throughout the state. The growth in membership during the past has been gratifying to all of its friends. This growth, however, has naturally reached its largest proportions in those communities containing people of New England birth or descent, since its polity and doctrine are most admired and appreciated by this portion of population of Missouri.

The Congregationalists of this section, however, as in other parts of our country, are quite different in many respects from their denominational ancestry, for breadth of view, sympathy for all other Christian work and good fellowship with all other Christian bodies are characteristics of Congregationalists in Missouri as elsewhere in these modern days. As in former days, however, they cling to an educated ministry, and are foremost in all educational and enlightened enterprises.

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Not until more than half a century had elapsed after the first Roman Catholic services had been held in Upper Louisiana did the Protestant Episcopal Church begin its work here. This church, as the child of the Church of England, was in the early years of our republic too weak, except in a few of the older settlements, notably Virginia, to reach out beyond towards the then very far west. Its organi-

zation was such that its forward movements has to be directed by bishops, and it had no bishops of its own until 1784. During Colonial days it was essentially an English church.

When Louisiana Territory became territory of the United States by Jefferson's wise statesmanship, there were only six bishops in all the country, and only seven fifteen years later. Church extension, therefore, was difficult and for a long time well-nigh impossible. The church was not strong enough to undertake, to any extent, missionary work. The six bishops of a century ago have grown to more than a hundred and it is hard to realize now that much of the forward missionary work of the Episcopal Church within our own borders, even, has been accomplished since 1835, when the first missionary bishop to push the work of the church was chosen.

In spite of these circumstances, however, as early as 1819, an Episcopal clergyman came to St. Louis and held service in a building on the southwest corner of Second and Walnut streets, with only two persons with prayer books prepared to make the proper responses in the service. This was the first Episcopal service ever held west of the Mississippi River. A church was organized on November first, All Saints' day, kept to this day, not only as a saint's day in the church calendar, but as an anniversary day in the history of this church in the west. At the first communion service, we are told only five

persons were entitled to partake of the consecrated elements, and only one, a woman, did partake. Christ Church, as this first organization was called, now the cathedral church of the diocese of Missouri, has on its rolls the names of more than eight hundred communicants.

In 1832 the church had only thirty members, the population of St. Louis then being about six thousand. The first church edifice was erected in 1829, on the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty persons. This was the first Episcopal church erected west of the great river.

In 1835 the Rev. Jackson Kemper was chosen the first missionary bishop, and sent to Missouri and Indiana, and under his care the church was greatly strengthened. The first bishop of Missouri was elected in 1844, the Rev. Cicero S. Hawks of Buffalo, New York. Kemper College was founded by him at once, but its life was only for a brief year. In 1839 Christ church sold its building on Third and Chestnut streets to a Baptist congregation, and erected a new church on Fifth and Chestnut streets at a cost of \$75,000. This church was sold in 1859 for \$80,000, and on Christmas day, 1867, the new church on Locust and Thirteenth streets, now the cathedral, was first used. This church building, erected during the costly and trying days of the Civil War, cost nearly \$235,000, and the large debt which had to be carried was not paid off until 1881.

In 1888 it became the cathedral church, and now stands, one of the most perfect architecturally, of any church building in St. Louis, although not yet entirely finished, almost alone in the midst of business houses and factories, with only one, namely, the Centenary Methodist, on Sixteenth and Pine streets, to keep it company; no other protestant church being within nearly two miles from this first Episcopal church in Missouri.

Much of the life of this church in St. Louis and in Missouri is bound up in the life and service of the Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, who became rector of Christ church in 1854, was the first dean of the cathedral, and in active service until his death in 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-two. It was during his period of service that the new Christ church was built. A man of singularly winning and attractive personality, of consecrated and unselfish life, he had a large share in the growth and prosperity of St. Louis and Missouri in all that belonged to its highest interests. So much should be said of this first Episcopal church as the mother of all the others in St. Louis.

Meantime the church was extending its influence, not only in St. Louis, where churches multiplied under the fostering care of Bishop Charles F. Robertson, the successor of Bishop Hawks. Bishop Robertson was consecrated in 1868, and was succeeded at his death in 1886 by the present incumbent, Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle.

Services were first held in Kansas City in 1857 by Bishop Hawks, but not until 1869 was a church edifice erected. In 1890 there were in the Diocese thirty-four clergy and twenty-seven parishes, and twenty-five missions, with about forty-five hundred communicants. In 1891 the burden of administering the affairs of a diocese conterminous with the boundaries of a state as large as Missouri had become too great for one man to carry, and the diocese was divided, the eastern portion of the state retaining the old name, "Missouri," the western part taking the name of "West Missouri," recently changed to "Kansas City."

Throughout both of these dioceses the work outside of the large cities is essentially missionary. The church is growing, not rapidly, but in a healthy fashion, and its refining and civilizing influences are affecting the lives and happiness of many thousands. It, too, like other earnest religious bodies, is doing its part in the unbuilding of the highest interests of Missouri.

The present strength of the Episcopal church in the state is indicated by the following statistics: In the Diocese of Missouri: Clergy, fifty-seven; parishes and missions, fifty-nine; lay readers, fifty-eight; communicants, seven thousand nine hundred and six; contributions for church purposes during the conventional year, 1906-07, \$204,194.74. In the Diocese of Kansas City: Clergy, thirty-four; parishes and missions, sixty-eight; communicants,

five thousand and two; contributions to church purposes, \$90,543.56.

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The immigration into the Territory of Missouri after it became the property of the United States, was nearly all, for many years, made up of Protestants, of whom many, coming to the southwest, were Presbyterians. Scattered about as they were, there was for some years no possibility of forming any church of this denomination. Preachers came and went, traveling here and there throughout the Missouri Territory, but not until 1812 did a Presbyterian minister preach in St. Louis.

Stephen Hempstead of Connecticut came to Missouri in 1811 and settled on his farm where now is the beautiful Bellefontaine Cemetery, then miles distant from the city of St. Louis. It was through him that the Rev. S. T. Mills, with Rev. Daniel Smith, who were on a missionary tour, visited the city and held the first Presbyterian service, as mentioned above.

In 1816 Samuel Giddings of Hartford, Connecticut, seeking missionary work in the west, a man of great piety and courage, reached Missouri. He organized a Presbyterian church at Bellevue, Washington County, about eighty miles from St. Louis, and another the same year in Bonhomme, St. Louis County. Soon he began to see the importance of centering his work in St. Louis, and on the twenty-third of November, 1817, was organized the First

Church of St. Louis with nine members, only two of whom were men, Stephen Hempstead and Thomas Osborn, who were ordained elders.

In that year, 1817, was organized the Presbytery of St. Louis, which included the most of Illinois and all the territory west of the Mississippi, a large field surely. More than one hundred thousand church members are now worshipping in the Presbyterian fold in that great district. The first church building was dedicated in June, 1826. So necessarily slow were the steps of material and spiritual progress in all church affairs in those beginning years.

The first church building was on the corner of Fourth street and Washington avenue. This was sold in 1855 and the proceeds, which amounted to \$62,000, were used in erecting a new building on the corner of Fourteenth street and Lucas place. The new church cost upwards of one hundred thousand dollars and was a fine example of Gothic architecture. Rev. Dr. Bullard, under whose guidance the church was erected, was killed in 1855 in the great railroad disaster of the Gasconade bridge.

Again in 1889 the congregation removed to another site on Sarah street and Washington avenue, at first worshipping in a chapel, and in the course of a few months in the church edifice itself. It may be that a few years hence the westward movement of its members will necessitate a more distant site.

One of the strongest Presbyterian churches in



Missouri is the Second Church of St. Louis. This was organized in 1838. This, too, has had its changes of location similar to those attending the life of the First Church. The first structure of the Second Church was on the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. It was during the early years of the Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls, then the pastor of this church, that the first removal came. In December, on Christmas day, the new edifice on Locust and Seventeenth streets was dedicated. This was a handsome and costly building, and it then seemed as if no change need come for generations. But the rapid transit period which began some twelve years ago, carried nearly all of this congregation to an inconvenient distance from the place of worship, and in 1896 a chapel on the new site was first used, on Westminster place and Taylor avenue, and soon a large and stately church was ready for use.

The influence of this church and of its pastor, so long in service, has been felt throughout Missouri and adjoining states. Its growth has been such as to make frequent colonization necessary, and not less than ten churches look to this second church as their mother church.

In 1844 a colony from the First Church formed a new congregation, called later the Pine Street Church from its location, in 1849, on Eleventh and Pine streets. This, too, was obliged to remove, and in 1889 a new building on Grand avenue, near

Washington avenue, was dedicated and is now the home of this body. In 1844, also, was organized Central Presbyterian church. This congregation worshipped during its earlier years in a small frame structure on the corner of St. Charles and Sixth streets. It remained there until 1849, when it went to a new church on Eighth and Locust streets, and in 1876, another removal came, this time to the corner of Lucas and Garrison avenues. In 1907 this church was sold and early in 1908 a new edifice was finished and services are now held in this most westerly of all the Presbyterian churches, on Clara and Delmar avenues.

It is not to our purpose to name even the many churches of later growth which have followed those mentioned already, which have been the pioneers in Presbyterian church work, not only in St. Louis, but in the whole state. The recent union with the Cumberland Presbyterian body has added strength and efficiency to this powerful religious organization.

The history of the growth of this church in St. Louis is that of its development in the other large cities and towns of Missouri, and the story of the beginnings and the net results up to the present time is our chief business.

The first Presbyterian church in Kansas City was organized in 1850, and the growth of this church there has since been quite like that in St. Louis on a somewhat smaller scale. So in St. Joseph, Se-

dalia, Springfield and other important towns. In every suburb of the cities is a church of this creed.

The troubles that led up to the Civil War, and the bitterness engendered in this border state by the war itself, played havoc for a time here, as in other border and Southern states. The church was organically divided, and the wounds were a long time healing. The organic division still remains, but bitter feeling has been forgotten and fraternal co-operation has taken its place. Technically divided, the Presbyterian church of Missouri is at heart and in purpose one, and it needs not an over sanguine prophet to foretell in the not distant future an abolition of all existing barriers between the northern and southern wings of this great religious body. When that time comes Missouri will be ready to do its share towards a satisfactory adjustment.

The Presbyterians have always been noted for their regard for education and for an educated clergy. And the clergy in Missouri are illustrations of this trait. Mention has been made already, in some detail, of Westminster College, a member of the College Union, and one of the staunchest upholders of the standards of this church.

In 1890 there were seven distinct Presbyterian organizations in Missouri, having practically the same creed and differing chiefly in some minor matters of church polity. The union of the Cumberland body with the northern wing of the church has re-

duced the number to six. There were then six hundred and nine churches in all these branches, with nearly fifty-five thousand members, and the last twelve years have seen rapid increase.

The Presbyterian Church in Missouri stands for energetic movement, charitable works and educational progress, and like other religious bodies in this state must be credited with a large share in its highest development.

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The Methodist Church in Missouri was founded, as were other religious bodies in this section, upon missionary efforts years before any society of Methodists was organized, or any church building erected. Methodist preachers were going to and fro, preaching here and there, holding services as the opportunity offered. In the early years of the nineteenth century a small society was got together at O'Fallon, north of the Missouri River, and a little later one was founded at Coldwater, in St. Louis County. A missionary from Illinois had preached there now and then and thus prepared the way for something permanent.

John Travis was the leader in these missionary efforts, and as early as 1807 two conferences, one north and one south of the Missouri, were planned. The Missouri Conference was created in 1816, and embraced also Illinois and Indiana. The work was carried on in all directions and a conference was held as far north as Fayette in 1828.

In the meantime Methodism was getting a foothold in St. Louis. It labored here under the same difficulties at first which beset all the beginnings of Protestantism in a territory which had been from its first settlement Roman Catholic, and where the immigration in early years had not been great from Protestant sources. The first Methodist society in St. Louis was not organized until 1821, and was made up of only five persons, two of whom were women. Additions came, however, although slowly, and by October, 1822, a small church on Fourth and Myrtle (now Clark avenue) streets.

"The church," writes one of its early pastors, "was a frame, twenty-eight by thirty feet. The parsonage was one room in Sister Collard's house, which served as kitchen, dining room, bed room and parlor.

Nine years passed, and in September, 1830, such progress had been made that a large church was dedicated, of brick, on the corner of Fourth street and Washington avenue, the site of the present Boatmen's Bank. The church seemed to many too far from town. It was then really in the country, north and west of the settled part of the town. This was sold in 1853 for what seemed then the large sum of \$50,000, and a larger church was built on the corner of Washington avenue and Eighth street, following the same tide of westward migration of churches which we have noted in other religious bodies. Thirty years after another removal

came, illustrating once more the growth of the old St. Louis as a business center and the development of the western part of the city as a residence district. The new church was three miles west of the first meeting house. There the First Church has remained until the present time.

The Centenary Church, which has been one of the main stays of Methodism in St. Louis, was so named in commemoration of the centennial anniversary in 1839, of the founding of the Methodist denomination. The church was not built until 1842, but the movement for its erection began in 1839. It was first located on the southwest corner of Fifth and Pine streets. The lot on which the church stood cost in 1842, \$10,000. As business encroachment made a removal expedient in 1868, this lot with its improvements was then sold for \$142,000. A lot was then secured on the corner of Pine and Sixteenth streets for \$36,000 and a stone church erected at a cost of \$130,000. There the Centenary Church stands to-day, and there its congregation expect to stay. With Christ Church Cathedral it holds its ground as one of the two remaining Protestant churches in the East End of St. Louis.

In 1845 a separation took place between the Methodists in the south and those in the north, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized as a distinct body, the other made up of churches in the northern states and those in the southwest affiliating with them, remaining as the Methodist

Episcopal Church. This was at the time of the beginning of agitation throughout the country upon the great question of slavery, and this question, coupled with other minor differences, drove asunder this great body, and they have never been re-united.

Missouri was a slave state and the sympathies of the large majority of the Methodists of the state went with the south. This was the more natural, since many of the founders and the later additions of this church were from southern states. The effect of this breach was felt seriously in Missouri and the most of the stronger churches joined the southern ring. A considerable number, however, still remained in the former connection. To their number was added, in 1863, a church organized in that year called the Union Church, destined to become one of the leaders in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as St. John's Church, established in 1867, became the leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. These two have held their respective positions ever since their foundation.

Union Church was first located at Eleventh and Locust streets, in a church of the Italian order of architecture, noteworthy for its tall campanile tower, for years a striking landmark in that part of the city. During the Civil War it always displayed sturdy loyalty to the cause of the Union. One of its founders, Clinton B. Fisk, the founder also of Fisk University for colored people, in Nashville, Tenn., was a general in the Union army.

In 1880 this church moved west to the corner of Garrison and Lucas avenues, where it now remains. Far down town it seems now, but it plans to stay and do its work amongst the crowded population about it, although its old congregation is far away.

St. John's, the type and the leader of the other branch, began in 1867 in a daring way in what was then the West End. But after years of prosperous service in that locality it took a long step westward, and about the beginning of the present century built a costly and handsome edifice on Kingshighway and Washington avenue.

The growth of the Methodist Church in St. Louis is typical of that throughout the state. This church has, in Missouri, as in all the western states, a strong hold upon the masses of the people. Like this church elsewhere, the demand for educated men in its ministry has been met in more recent years by the establishment of colleges and training schools for its young candidates for the ministry, of which Central College, at Fayette, is the best example. As the educational facilities of the state have developed during the last generation, an uneducated body of ministers is no longer tolerated in the Methodist Church in Missouri.

The African race has many strong churches in St. Louis and throughout the state.

The Germans, too, have shown a liking for the doctrines and the polity of this church, and have several active church organizations.



The number of Methodists in Missouri is estimated to be not far from two hundred thousand, and perhaps no other denomination of Christians is growing so rapidly in numbers.

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The Christian Church, or the Disciples of Christ, as its members are sometimes styled, familiarly called Campbellites, from the name of the able founder, is of great strength in Missouri. The purpose of the movement which led to the organization of this religious body was to restore the Christian Church to its primitive, simple form, to cast aside tradition, regard for ancient councils and men's teachings, and to return to the simplicity of ancient days. It is the belief of their teachers and defenders that they have done much to lessen the arrogance and bitterness of sectarianism and to make less marked the dividing lines between men professing to be in the same essentials of Christianity.

Beginning in St. Louis in 1837 with a small number of earnest men and women, they have increased in the cities and throughout the state until they now number in Missouri upwards of one hundred thousand members.

The first church in St. Louis was a frame building on Sixth and Franklin avenue in 1842. Soon a move was made to a brick structure on Fifth street, north of Franklin avenue. In 1863 another removal was necessary on account of the growth of the business district, and this move was to Seventeenth and

Olive streets, into the abandoned St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In 1889 still further west was the cry, and the new church was built on Locust street, near Compton avenue, where it is to-day. Seven congregations in St. Louis and five in the suburbs have grown out of the humble beginning of 1837. Throughout the state its growth, as has been already noted, has been marked.

Perhaps no religious body in Missouri has shown greater life and activity, especially in the country districts. It has its schools and colleges for both sexes, its hospitals and its publishing houses. It keeps apace with the growth of the state in all that makes for real prosperity and may be counted as one of the leading factors in the best development of Missouri.

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The Unitarians in Missouri have never been numerous. They have few churches and their numbers have never grown rapidly. Their influence in many ways, however, has been much greater and more widely esteemed than the casual observer would at first recognize.

The founder of the first Unitarian Church in St. Louis was Rev. William G. Eliot, who came to the city in 1834. The church was organized in 1835 and its first building was on the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, and was dedicated in October, 1837. The numbers were very small for years. The advanced views of the Unitarians on mat-

ters of theology made slow progress amongst an orthodox Protestant population. In 1836 there were only eight who partook of the communion on Easter Sunday, and when the Sunday school was opened in 1837, but few children were in attendance.

Progress in strength and numbers did come, however, and in 1851, a new church, which had become a necessity, was dedicated. This church was then far from town, on the corner of Ninth and Olive streets. It was a fine building in the Gothic style and was the place of worship until business encroachments and consequent removal of members of the parish necessitated once more a change of site. The corner of Locust street and Garrison avenue was chosen this time, and it seemed as if the congregation could feel that now a permanent location had been established. The new and beautiful stone church was dedicated in December, 1881. In twenty-five years, however, another removal came, and the beginning of the year 1908 saw the Church of the Messiah in its fourth home on Union avenue, near Delmar.

From 1834 to 1873, Rev. Dr. Eliot remained its pastor. In 1873, having accepted the chancellorship of Washington University, he felt obliged to resign his pastorate. He was succeeded by Rev. John Snyder, who was in charge for upwards of a quarter of a century, and was followed by the present incumbent, Rev. John W. Day.

The growth and advance of St. Louis is shown in the history of this as in that of the other religious bodies which have been already mentioned. Small beginnings down by the side of the great river, steady progress and westward movement, with the ever increasing population, and larger opportunities ever opening, and faithful men, such is the history of all the religious bodies in St. Louis and in Missouri.

A second Unitarian Church, called the Church of the Unity, was organized in 1868, and built a church edifice on Park avenue, east of Lafayette Park, which is still in use.

The charitable and educational work undertaken and carried through by the members of these two churches has been entirely out of proportion to the number enrolled on their list of members. In all that has been for the betterment and uplifting of all classes, they have been foremost. They were largely instrumental, under the leadership of Dr. Eliot, in the foundation of the Public schools of St. Louis and of Washington University, which latter was placed upon a strictly non-sectarian foundation. In many times of great stress and trial, during the ravages of pestilence and of Civil War, the Unitarian body has worked earnestly and in hearty co-operation with all the religious bodies of the city.

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The oldest Jewish settlement in the Louisiana Territory was in St. Louis, probably about 1816,

certainly after the territory came under the control of the United States Government. From 1764 to 1803 Spain held all of the valley of the Mississippi, and no Jews were allowed in Spanish territory. The number of Jews in Missouri, however, was for many years very small. There were not enough in St. Louis to organize a congregation for worship until 1836, when the few zealous Hebrews gathered together in a small room in the second story of a building on the corner of Second and Spruce streets. From this little gathering have grown many large and powerful congregations in St. Louis and the other large cities of the state.

The first synagogue was built by a company of Polish Jews, and they still have a strong society under the present leadership of Rabbi H. J. Messing. Then came a congregation of Bohemian Jews, B'nai B'rith, or Sons of the Covenant. This was followed by an organization composed mostly of Germans, now called B'nai El, with Rabbi Spitz as its minister. These congregations were all of the orthodox branch of the Jews.

In 1867 a reform movement was felt among these orthodox and more conservative Jews, which resulted in the establishment of a more radical congregation, which built its temple on Seventeenth and Pine streets, where it remained until 1897, when it moved westward, as did other religious bodies, and established itself in a new and splendid house of worship on the corner of Lindell and Vande-

venter avenues. In the meantime, various causes of friction and dissension led to a division of the congregation, and a new one was organized, which built its temple, in 1888, on the corner of Pine and Twenty-eighth streets. Even this was not far enough west for the rapid desertion of the neighborhood by its members, and it is now about to enter a large edifice on Washington avenue and Kingshighway.

The older of these two congregations, called Shaare Emeth, has recently elected as Rabbi for life, Rev. Samuel Sale, who has ministered there since 1887, and a few months earlier the second of these elected its Rabbi, Rev. Leon Harrison, as Rabbi for life. Dr. Harrison came to St. Louis in 1891.

Besides these larger associations, there are many smaller bodies, made up mostly of refugees from Russia, all of whom are of the orthodox faith. In all the charitable and educational work of St. Louis and other cities of Missouri, the Jews have always taken an active part. Not only have they their own institutions of all kinds, but they are ever ready to join in all worthy efforts of other organizations to assist the needy and sick, and to contribute liberally to all educational work.

In Missouri, as elsewhere in this country, the Jews are foremost in many lines of business. Many of the largest wholesale houses in several important branches of business are in the hands of enterpris-

ing and successful Jews, and a list of the influential business men of St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and smaller cities, as well as of many towns in the state, would show a large number of Jews, usually among the most prominent and successful.

The religious feeling of the Jews, their loyalty to their faith, their sympathy with all that aims at bettering the condition of the masses of the people, and their great interest in education, all these make the Jewish people in Missouri among its most desirable citizens.

## CITY GOVERNMENT

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**T**HE first government of St. Louis, which stood for the territory now known as Missouri, since it was its leading town, was purely democratic, for in 1765 St. Ange de Bellerive, who had just surrendered the country east of the Mississippi to the English, according to the terms of the Treaty of Paris, was given by the unanimous voice of the people full powers for the government of the settlement until a legally appointed successor should arrive. But this democratic episode soon closed, for very soon the Governor-General of Louisiana organized a civil government by the powers given him by France.

This was not materially changed under the Spanish rule that followed and continued until the cession by Napoleon to the United States in 1803.

January 23, 1808, is the date of beginning of the history of St. Louis as a corporation, in accordance with an act of the territorial legislature passed some time before.

Under this charter trustees were elected by popular vote who had both executive and legislative functions, and they enacted ordinances for the government of the town, which were afterward, when



the town had become a city, placed upon the statute books.

At the election of Madison in 1809 St. Louis first voted for presidential electors. Missouri was not then a State, but the record of this vote is interesting as an indication of her voting population and political preferences. There were one hundred and seventy-six votes in all. Of these James Madison had one hundred and twenty-two, Charles Pinckney forty-eight and George Clinton six.

That this was the day of small things may be seen in the statement in 1811 that the expenditures of the town government for the year had been \$632.87½, exceeding the receipts by \$84.57½. The population at this time was about two thousand. In 1813 two hundred and seventeen votes were cast for Madison at his second election, and in 1815 the population had increased to two thousand six hundred.

December 9, 1822, an act of incorporation passed the legislature of Missouri, which had recently been admitted to the Union as a State, constituting a body politic by the name and style of *The Mayor, Alderman and Citizens of the City of St. Louis*. The Mayor and the nine Aldermen were to be elected yearly and were to possess a freehold estate within the city limits. On the first Monday in March, 1823, this charter was accepted by the qualified voters of the town. One hundred and seven voted for and ninety against it, a small vote

which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that many otherwise qualified voters had not yet paid the tax to the corporation. It is worth noting that the salary of the first Mayor, William Carr Lane, was put at three hundred dollars, and that the Aldermen were paid no salaries.

This charter of 1822, slightly changed by a few amendments, controlled city affairs until 1835, when a new one was granted of a somewhat broader character, much enlarging the powers of the corporation. The great variety of matters with which the ordinances passed in the first years after the adoption of this charter is of much interest to the political student, as it shows how the little city of only five thousand inhabitants was struggling three quarters of a century ago with all the problems, both serious and trifling, which nowadays beset those whose duty it is to administer municipal affairs.

February 11, 1839, a third charter was given to the city by the State Legislature. The two former charters had provided for a Mayor and one House, a Board of Aldermen, a plan not unlike that to which many thoughtful men in these days desire to return. The charter of 1839 planned for a City Council, consisting of two chambers, a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Delegates. The former was to be composed of two members from each ward, chosen every second year; the latter of three from each ward, chosen for three years.

In 1859 an important amendment was made in the charter of 1839. It was provided that the "City Council should consist of one Board called the Common Council, who should possess all the powers and exercise all the functions of the Board of Aldermen and City Council, as heretofore constituted."

This Board was to be composed of twenty members, two for each ward, one-half of the members to be elected in each year to serve two years. Under this amended charter St. Louis passed through the trying period of the civil war. In 1866, however, the Council was again divided into two chambers.

In the new constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted in 1875, a provision was made for another change in the government of the City of St. Louis. By this act the city was to have the power to extend its limits and take in certain portions of the county, after a Board of Thirteen Freeholders elected by the voters of the city should have proposed a scheme for this enlargement of the city and readjustment of the relations between city and county, and after such scheme and charter had been approved by the voters of the city and the whole county. St. Louis City had heretofore been within St. Louis County, and the two governments were continually clashing and causing serious friction. The friends of the new plan declared that all of this would be done away with by its adoption. The contest that preceded the final adoption of "The Scheme and Char-

ter" was spirited and seems to have been one between friends and enemies of reform. The statements of the advantages to be secured by the new plan are given by one of its friends in the *St. Louis Republican* of August 19, 1876, three days before the election, is very interesting and worth reproducing here:

"*First*—It secures one government for the City of St. Louis.

"*Second*—It secures a good charter.

"*Third*—It secures a charter which can be amended in three ways:

"(a) By virtue of its own powers.

"(b) By virtue of an act of the Legislature, passed as a general law and accepted by the Mayor and Assembly in lieu of a charter.

"(c) By virtue of a new election of thirteen freeholders to form a new charter.

"*Fourth*—It secures a reduction of taxes in three localities:

"(a) By a reduction in the old city limits of 35½ cents on the \$100 value.

"(b) By a reduction in the new limits of assessments on farming lands, and by 20½ cents on the \$100 of such value.

"(c) By a reduction in the new county of 20½ cents on the \$100 values and by a release from the entire debt of city and county.

"*Fifth*—It secures the city from further extension of its limits.

"*Sixth*—It secures county lands used for farming purposes from actual confiscation if required to pay the city and county debt *pro rata* with the city property.

"*Seventh*—It secures a uniform system of public schools in the city and in the new limits of the city, with a gradation of school taxes in the new limits for the actual expense only of maintaining the schools.

"*Eighth*—It secures to the people a fixed policy of government which cannot be changed in principle and form, although subject to change in detail.

"*Ninth*—It secures forever the abolition of the County Court and its double expensive, irresponsible and vicious system.

"*Tenth*—It secures to the people a rest from political rings to control the hard-earned money paid by oppressed and overburdened tax-payers.

"*Eleventh*—It secures one system of official power, one of paying taxes, one of assessment and one of expenditure, and holds all persons responsible for the faithful discharge of duty.

"*Twelfth*—It secures this separation by details in the charter, which, if objectionable, can be amended at the next session of the Legislature."

The above is, perhaps, a fair statement of the real benefits which came to both city and county by its adoption and operation, which latter finally came about in March, 1877. Some of these benefits

would seem, however, to one who now glances backward over the past thirty years to be somewhat visionary, especially those mentioned in sections ten and eleven. The history of these years of city government in St. Louis has shown again what has so often been demonstrated by experience, that no charter or frame work of government for nation, state or city can be so guarded as to prevent national, state or municipal corruption, that after all is said and done, upon the character of the men who administer public affairs and the character and disinterestedness of the voting population.

This charter, however, undoubtedly marks a step forward in city government in Missouri. For the circumstances then existing it was in most respects admirably adapted. But it was a plan of government devised for a city of about three hundred thousand people, and it is not strange that the present great city should seem to have outgrown the charter of thirty years ago.

Two features of the charter of 1876 were then thought to be of special value. One was the prohibition against city debt beyond a certain point. The other was the filling by the Mayor of certain important appointive offices only after two years of his four year term had expired. The former was a very wise provision, doubtless, at the time, to protect the city from extravagant expenditures; but, as the needs of a much greater city increased, the time was to come when such a restriction was a

hindrance to progress. The latter was intended to secure to the executive greater independence of action by lessening the apparent necessity of making and fulfilling election promises. Experience, however, has shown that greater efficiency and a surer responsibility can be secured by allowing the executive to name his executive assistants when he takes office and not insisting that he be possibly hampered by those who were the appointees of a former administration, whose policy may have been contrary to his own.

The charter of 1876 still adhered to the old plan of a bi-cameral legislative body, while the tendency is now towards a body with one chamber, elected not by wards, but on a general ticket, and as is the Council under the charter of 1876.

Many excellent features, however, were included in the provisions of this instrument, and under them very great progress in the material improvement of the city has been made.

The length of the term of its municipal officers; the carefully framed provisions to secure honest registration of voters and an honest vote at the polls; the guards and checks upon all who administer the financial affairs of the city; the provisions against an undue increase of the public debt; the plan already referred to by which the important offices filled by the Mayor's appointment are not vacant until the beginning of the third year of his term of office, so that as rewards of political work

done during a heated campaign they are too far in the dim distance to prejudice seriously the merits of an election; these are a few of its features which were regarded important advantages in the new plan of city government. The next step of progress in the political development of St. Louis, which will, it may be, be followed by the other large cities of the State will be the complete reconstruction of the present charter in accordance with more modern and enlightened views. The steps already taken by this greatest city in the Mississippi Valley since the early years of its corporate life have been, as a whole, wisely adapted to the needs of time and attending circumstances, and there is no reasonable doubt that St. Louis and other cities in this great State will be ready at the proper time to take further action and join in any wise forward movement.



## MISSOURI IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

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The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase has had so much to do with the recent forward movement, not only of the city of St. Louis, but of the state of Missouri and the great territory adjacent to this state, that it demands attention here, and this, not only because of the magnitude of this celebration and its immediate success as a great exposition of the skill and resources of this and nearly all the other countries of the globe, but because of the illustration afforded by it of the spirit and power of those men of Missouri, and especially of its greatest city, by whose zeal and indefatigable efforts it was carried to a successful termination.

The event which was thus commemorated, which has been treated briefly in another chapter of this record of the development of our state, was of such importance as to set many minds at work years before the centennial year, devising some plan of celebration worthy of the magnitude of this event, which concerned so intimately the interests, social and political, of two continents.

Individuals and newspapers, as early as 1888, began to agitate the subject, and the matter was

heard of every now and then during nine following years. In the meetings of the officers of the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis especially this subject was frequently discussed and many suggestions made for an adequate commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase. Nothing on a large scale, however, was contemplated at first, but all the informal talk concerned itself with something which should be a permanent memorial. A statue to Thomas Jefferson; a fire-proof building for the Historical Society, with perhaps a day or two for speeches and a pageant; a reproduction near the river front of old St. Louis—all of these were considered in an informal way for months and years, even. Nothing was really done, however, until on the eleventh of January, 1898, at a meeting of the advisory committee of the society, upon motion of Mr. Pierre Chouteau, Professor Marshall S. Snow, the president, appointed a committee of five to which was added the president, to take the matter into serious consideration. This was the real beginning of definite action towards the great exposition of 1904. After consideration of the subject by this committee, and continued discussion in and out of the society, a conference was held between the Historical Society's committee and one appointed by the Business Men's League. This resulted in a request by the Historical Society that various business and social organizations in St. Louis should appoint committees to consider "the

desirability of a celebration in 1903, and what form it should take." This call was issued May 17, 1898, to twenty-five such organizations. The appeal was favorably received and the committees thus named met at the rooms of the Historical Society, June 22. Mr. Chouteau, chairman of the meeting, was authorized to name a committee of fifteen, which should in turn select a committee of fifty, to whom the whole matter of further steps to be taken should be entrusted. The committee of fifty, of which the president of the society was named chairman, July 12, after careful consideration, named a sub-committee of ten that a definite plan of celebration might finally be submitted. This committee of ten, of which Mr. Chouteau was chairman, met weekly throughout the summer and autumn and made their final report November 28. This report definitely recommended a world's fair as the only adequate method of celebrating so important an event as the Louisiana Purchase. They also recommended, as the proper preliminary steps, that a convention should be called, made up of representatives from all the states in the Louisiana purchase, not later than the tenth of January, 1899, to decide upon the time and manner of a proper commemoration of the purchase. The governor of Missouri issued the necessary invitations, and on the tenth of January the meeting was held in the city of St. Louis.

The feeling was practically unanimous in favor of a world's fair, or exposition as its friends preferred to call it, and an executive committee was named, composed of three members from each state represented in the convention. Of this committee, Hon. David R. Francis was made chairman, and on January 19 he reported to the committee of fifty the result of the convention.

The committee of fifty was then enlarged to a committee of two hundred, and to this enlarged body it fell to arrange all further details until the control of the exposition was in the hands of the board of directors of the organized exposition company.

Such are the steps, apparently feeble at first, which led finally to the complete and successful organization of the powerful and able Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

In all of this preliminary work may be seen the power and strength and skill of the men of Missouri, and especially of St. Louis, for upon the latter fell the great burden of seeing that the necessary ways and means were provided. It is worthy of note that in the beginning no one among the prime movers of a celebration desired to have it take the form of a universal exposition or world's fair, and when these men who were most active in the early movement decided that such must be the form of commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase, opposition had to be encountered and overthrown.

The state of Missouri at length appropriated the sum of one million dollars. The city of St. Louis, by a popular vote, was granted the right to issue bonds for five millions and five more millions were also raised by popular subscription to the stock of the company. Congress also appropriated five millions of dollars after the facts stated above had been presented and certified to.

A national commission was appointed in April by President McKinley, to represent the United States Government, and on the day when this commission was appointed, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company was incorporated with a capital of six millions, and ninety-three men were appointed as directors of the company, Hon. David R. Francis being chosen as president. The committee of two hundred, having now really completed its labors, surrendered all its control to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

Work now began in earnest upon a site which included the western half of Forest Park and about as much additional territory west of the park, leased from private parties, including about one hundred and ten acres belonging to Washington University, together with the buildings already erected by that institution for its new home, to which were added other buildings erected by the university from the money paid as rent by the exposition.

In May, 1902, it was clear that in order to make the exposition what it was from the first intended

to be, the time of its opening must be postponed, and this was brought about by the joint action of the exposition company and Congress, so that not until May, 1904, were the gates of the great fair opened to the world.

The story of this great exposition is a familiar one. It was told in continued series in all the dailies and weeklies of this and other countries. The whole has been written in a comprehensive and exhaustive fashion in various ways since the closing of its gates, on December first, 1904.

We all know something of the multitudes of people of our own land and the thousands from all the nations of the earth who thronged the broad avenues and filled the great squares daily; of the strange and picturesque pictures made by the mingling of citizens of the United States, of aboriginal Americans, of men and women from our island possessions; of all the varieties of costume and manners offered to the gaze of the curious and interested observers. We know about the wonders of the vast buildings for the exhibition of the products and the manufactures of civilized and half-civilized races. We have strolled about in the galleries of the great art palace, where great works of men's imagination were displayed on canvas and in marble. We have walked along the avenues of states, lined with elegant and costly structures which were open to the world, and presided over by the fairest of hostesses. In the Congress of Nations, the crowning glory of the ex-

position, we have heard of the latest discoveries in science, of the newest and wisest thought upon questions of the highest importance and interest, from men of this and other countries, each a master of his subject. The extent and immensity of it all, the executive and artistic ability suggested by even a day's ramble through its mazes have surprised and amazed every thoughtful observer.

And then as we consider it with greater care, it comes to our minds that the first suggestion which led to all this great and wonderful thing, came from the men of Missouri; that the exposition was held on a part of the Louisiana Purchase, which we call the state of Missouri; that the state itself made a larger appropriation for exposition purposes than any other state in the Union; that in all the buildings where exhibits of the states were to be found, there were found Missouri products, articles unexcelled in value and artistic excellence by those of any other state, and we take pride in the knowledge that in this great enterprise our state was the leader, and that the men upon whom the great burden fell of carrying this project through to a successful termination, were citizens of Missouri.

What Missouri did in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, therefore, is a striking and brilliant testimony to the vast development of this great state since the time, when a century earlier, Thomas Jefferson laid before the Senate of the United States

the treaty which, when ratified, added an Empire of the West to the infant republic.

As has already been said, Missouri appropriated the large sum of one million dollars for the world's fair. With a portion of this, about one-fourth, was erected one of the largest, if not the largest, certainly the most expensive and imposing of the state buildings. With the remainder was paid the cost of placing in position and order in the various exhibition buildings that which the state thought proper to show to the world, and in entertainments of great variety and interest. All this was in the hands of a commission, appointed by Governor Dockery, composed of representative citizens from all sections of Missouri, and they performed well their task.

Naturally enough, the Missouri building was one of the social centers of the exposition. In the presence of an immense crowd, it was dedicated on the third of June.

The eleventh of October was Missouri day, and was appropriately observed.

August twenty-second began Missouri week, and from all parts of the state, especially from the cities and larger towns, came thousands of the people of Missouri. An authority tell us that by the tenth of November, seven thousand persons, all residents of the state, had registered in the Missouri building.

In the Palace of Agriculture, where Missouri held properly the first place, were to be seen all the



varieties of the products of its rich soil. There was the great corn temple, illustrating one of its richest agricultural products. The grains and grasses of the state were used as the decoration of the exhibit. Pictures might be seen, showing the old and the new in agricultural methods. Every county in the state was represented here, with farm and dairy products of every variety and description.

In the Horticultural Palace, Missouri was allotted a larger space than that of any other state, having about six thousand square feet for exhibition purposes. Here more than four hundred varieties of fruits were displayed, apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, cherries and berries of all kinds.

The Palace of Mines contained the display of the mineral resources of Missouri. Every district in the state was represented. There one could see coal, zinc, lead, copper, copper clays and building material, sands, mineral waters, and all sorts of mining machinery in full operation. There were mining plants and lead and zinc works. The completeness of this exhibit and the figures also shown with it, indicated how vast are the mineral resources of the state, how much has already been done in their development, and how much remains for the work of future generations.

In the Palace of Education was shown in great detail the great advance made in late years in public and private education, and in all that belongs to the work of the colleges and universities of the state.

Here were photographs of school houses and school children, and the best known teachers of Missouri, together with fine models in plaster of some of the grounds and buildings of leading universities. And the most interesting of all, was the fact clearly shown that during the last thirty years illiteracy in the state had fallen from thirteen and four-tenths per cent to six and four-tenths per cent.

In the Fish and Game Department was an exhibit of live game arranged in cages around a lake stocked with fish of all kinds native to Missouri.

Live stock of all kinds was to be seen in all the variety which may be found on Missouri farms. Horses, mules, famous everywhere, and poultry of all breeds. Elsewhere was displayed a profusion of examples of the woods of the state, both in their rough and their manufactured state.

In the Missouri building was distributed to thousands of visitors a large volume prepared by Mr. Walter Williams, one of the best informed men of the state on Missouri affairs, setting forth in great detail the magnificent resources of this great state. In this we are told that the assessed valuation of the state is nearly fifteen hundred millions; that Missouri produces one-twelfth of the wheat of the world, and one-tenth of all the corn; that the live stock of the state is worth more than one hundred millions; that it goes beyond all the states of the Union in her poultry and eggs; that her apple product exceeds that of any other state, and that she

has one-third more apple trees than any other state; that more than seven hundred millions of money have already been made from her mines, and in spite of the fact that their development may be said to have but just begun. To those who, for the first time were brought close to these facts at the exposition, they were almost startlingly significant of the natural wealth of Missouri and of the progress already made. We are told here that there are in Missouri more than forty-five millions of acres of land, of which nearly thirty-four millions are farm lands; that in 1900 she had about two hundred and eighty-five thousand farms, averaging a little less than one hundred and twenty acres each, valued, without the buildings, at six hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars, the buildings being valued at nearly one hundred and fifty millions.

Such are some of the facts concerning our state briefly stated, which were shown to the world by exhibits and by printed statements at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, a great world's fair, conceived and planned by Missouri men, and showing, among all other things of wonderful interest, Missouri wealth, natural and acquired; Missouri resources of every description; the progress, rapid in recent years, of every grade of education, and the intellectual activity of the men and women of the state. For Missouri alone the great world's fair was of incalculable benefit, which will be felt and fully appreciated more and more as the years go by.

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## **BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES**

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ADAMS, Elmer Bragg, LL.D., judge United States Courts; born Pomfret, Vt., October 27, 1842; son of Jarvis and Eunice (Mitchell) Adams; graduated from Yale University, A. B., 1865; studied law in Harvard Law School; came to St. Louis in 1868; practiced law in St. Louis until 1879; judge St. Louis Circuit Court January 1st, 1879, until January 1st, 1885; practiced law 1885 to 1895, when was appointed by President Cleveland, May, 1895, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri; in May, 1905, was appointed by President Roosevelt United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit.



ELMER BRAGG ADAMS, LL.D.

ADREON, Edward Lawrence, vice-president and general manager of the American Brake Company, southwestern manager of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and Westinghouse Traction Brake Company, vice-president of the Broadway Savings Trust Company, secretary and treasurer of the Westinghouse Automatic Air and Steam Coupler Company, director Adreon & Co. and of the Chicago Railway Equipment Company, etc.; born in St. Louis, December 23, 1847; son of Stephen W. and Emily Gates (Learned) Adreon; entered office of the Comptroller of the city of St. Louis as clerk, March 1865, and remained in that office 20 years and one month; from 1877 to 1885, was Comptroller, to which office was twice elected. Became vice-president and general manager of American Brake Company in April, 1887.



EDWARD LAWRENCE ADREON.



ALBERS, Claus Henry, president C. H. Albers Commission Company; born Hollenhof, near Zeven, Germany, April 5, 1836; son of Johann Diedrich and Sophia (Boehling) Albers; became a partner of W. H. Austin & Co. in the milling business, Keokuk, Iowa, July, 1854; served in the civil war from June, 1861, in First Iowa Cavalry, advancing to corporal, orderly sergeant, Company A and after that as quartermaster of the regiment; returned to Keokuk, where he was in business from 1865 to 1873, when he came to St. Louis, and after several business experiences established C. H. Albers Commission Company, of which he is at the present time the head. President Advance Elevator & Warehouse Company; owns and operates the Venice Elevator, Venice, Ill., and the Terminal Elevator, East St. Louis.



CLAUS HENRY ALBERS.

ALLISON, James William, president and treasurer of the Allison Window Glass Company, vice-president and business manager Eldridge Window Glass Company, appointed chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners by Gov. Folk, 1906; born in Boone County, Mo., October 11, 1844; son of Dr. Nathaniel and Martha Frances (Sullinger) Allison; began career in retail drug business as apprentice in 1860, afterwards was clerk for several years, when he entered the drug business on his own account. Later was in the jobbing drug business until 1872, when he engaged in the glass manufacturing business. Educated in private school, Mexico, Mo.; attended McGee College, Macon County, and St. Charles College, St. Charles, Mo.

ALTHEIMER, Benjamin, bond and stock broker, director of the Eisenstadt Manufacturing Company, president Altheimer & Rawlins Investment Company, director Indianapolis Telephone Company, St. Louis Public Museum, etc., chairman Emil Pretorius Memorial Library of Washington University, vice-president Masonic Scottish Rite Temple Association, national treasurer of the Jewish (non-sectarian) Hospital for Consumptives, of Denver, Colo., director Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O., director Jewish Charitable and Educational Union of St. Louis, member Washington University Association, etc.



JAMES WILLIAM ALLISON.

AMES, Henry Semple, assistant executive officer Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis; born St. Louis, March 4, 1863; son of Edgar and Lucy V. (Semple) Ames; educated at Smith Academy until 1876, then at Paris, France, 1876-8; Hanover, Germany, 1878-80; Smith Academy, St. Louis, 1880 to 1882; Yale University A. B. 1886; St. Louis Law School LL.B. 1888; after graduating from law school in 1888 he managed the affairs of Edgar Ames estate and Ames Realty Co. until September, 1898, when he became associated with the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. as assistant trust officer; president St. Louis and Meramec River Railroad Co., Northwestern Expanded Metal Co., Ames Steel Lath Co., vice-president of Bes Line Construction Co., secretary-treasurer Denver, Enid & Gulf R. R. Co., secretary Ames Realty Co., Expanded Metal Co.



HENRY SEMPLE AMES.

ANDERSON, Charles Henry, lawyer and real estate agent; born in Griggsville, Pike County, Ill., November 9, 1854; son of William Franklin and Laura Eloise (Gilpin) Anderson; graduate of Cornell University, graduating B. Lit., 1883, and in law school of Washington University, LL. B., 1885; taught district school when a young man, and came to St. Louis, April 14, 1876; went to work as shipping clerk for Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company until August, in 1876, then with Shapleigh Hardware Company to 1879; then resigned to go to Cornell University; practiced law continuously from 1885 to 1898, when entered the real estate business as member of the firm of Bunn & Anderson; bought partner's interest in 1901, and July 1st, 1901, consolidated business with R. C. Greer & Son Realty Company as Greer-Anderson Realty Company, of which was vice-president and treasurer until September 18, 1903, when with Christian Stocke organized corporation of Anderson-Stocke Realty Company, of which was president and treasurer; now president of Anderson-Stocke-Buermann Realty Company; was president of the Lehigh Drainage & Mining Company, secretary of Vinita Realty Company and director of Spring Avenue Realty Company, etc.



CHARLES HENRY ANDERSON.



AUGUSTINE, George Hershey, vice-president of Carleton Dry Goods Company, president of the Cornelia Copper Company; born Massillon, Ohio, August 24, 1848; son of George and Amanda M. (Conkey) Augustine; began business career as office boy in wholesale dry goods house in 1866; in 1871 became cashier of the Abilene Bank, Abilene, Kan.; came to St. Louis in 1873 as cashier and credit man for Dodd-Brown & Co., wholesale dry goods, became junior partner in 1880, withdrew in 1890 to enter Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company. In 1894 joined Murray Carleton in purchasing controlling interest in the Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, which was changed to the Carleton Dry Goods Company in 1899.



GEORGE HERSHEY AUGUSTINE.

AVERILL, Alexander Trowbridge, president Mills & Averill Tailoring Company; born St. Louis, June 21, 1876; son of Alexander M. and Louisa (Trowbridge) Averill; began business career with the house of Mills & Averill as a boy in 1894; was advanced through various positions to president; was admitted as partner in 1900, became director in 1903, president in 1905.



ALEXANDER TROWBRIDGE AVERILL.

BAGNELL, William, contractor, lumberman; born Province of Quebec, Canada, April 14, 1843; son of Captain William and Amelia Bagnell; educated in public schools of Toronto, Canada; came to United States in 1864 and has ever since been located in St. Louis, being engaged as a contractor in railroad construction work under firm name of Bagnell Brothers; since 1889 president of the Bagnell Timber Company, vice-president of Missouri-Lincoln Trust Company.



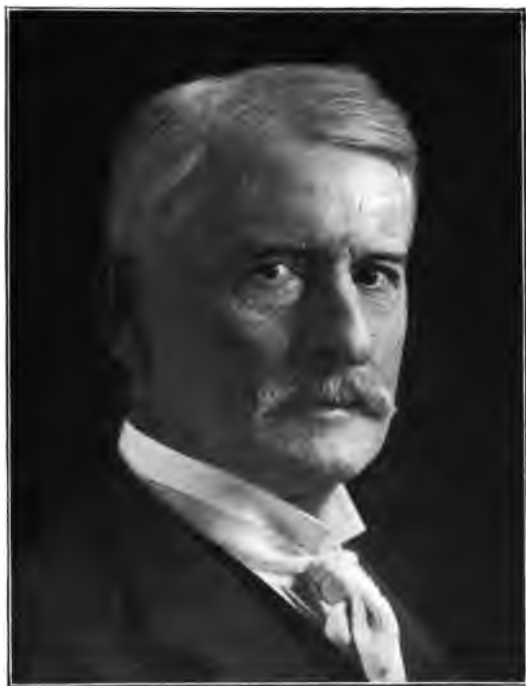
WILLIAM BAGNELL.

BARNARD, George D.; born New Bedford, Mass., October 6, 1846; son of Henry L. and Elizabeth Robinson (Curtis) Barnard; commenced in stationery business, 1860; came to St. Louis, 1868, and clerked in manufacturing stationery house until 1872, when with two others, started in stationery business for self. Partners died and the company was incorporated as Geo. D. Barnard & Co., of which he is president, also vice-president Art Metal Construction Company, vice-president Embree-McLean Carriage Company, ex-vice-president Merchants Exchange, vice-chairman committee on Fall Festivities, one of original committee of World's Fair 200, etc.

BASCOM, Joseph Dayton, secretary and treasurer Broderick & Bascom Rope Company; director St. Louis Union Trust Company, Broadway Savings Trust Company, Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company, etc.; born St. Louis, July 2, 1849; son of Jonathan Dayton and Frances Ann (Newhall) Bascom; began business career in 1862 as errand boy in a general store; in 1863 worked in dental supply store, then messenger for C. & A. R. R. in East St. Louis, then position as shipping clerk, then collector, assistant book-keeper, and salesman for railway supply and manufacturing firm. In 1876 formed partnership with John J. Broderick in the manufacture of wire rope and tramways, etc., incorporating the company in 1882 as the Broderick & Bascom Rope Company; is now secretary and treasurer above company.



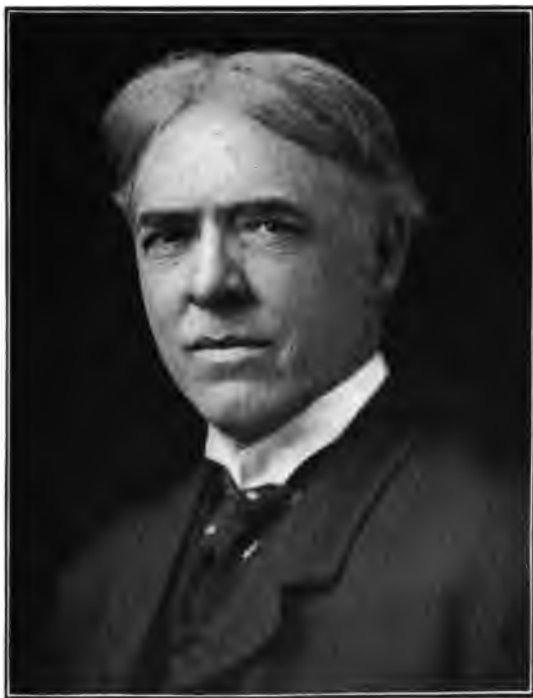
BIRGE, Julius Charles, president St. Louis Shovel Company; born Whitewater, Wisconsin, November 18, 1839; son of William and Mary (Nobles) Birge; educated in public school and academy White Water, Wisconsin, and Beloit (Wis.) College; was engaged in flouring mill business at White Water, Wisconsin, until 1867, when he came to St. Louis and established in business as a dealer in agricultural implements; is now president of the St. Louis Shovel Company, also president of the Seymour Manufacturing Company, and one of the original trustees of the Marion-Sims Medical College, now medical department of the St. Louis University.



JULIUS CHARLES BIRGE.

BIXBY, William K., director American Car and Foundry Company, Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., St. Louis Union Trust Company, National Bank of Commerce, State Savings Bank of Detroit, Mich.; member Public Library Board, St. Louis Academy Science, Missouri Historical Society, Washington University, Museum Fine Arts, Manual Training School, etc.; born Adrian, Mich., January 2nd, 1857.

BLEVINS, John Alexander; lawyer; born Abingdon, Va., October 29, 1860; son of Z. C. and Susan S. (Duff) Blevins; took law course in Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C., receiving degrees of LL.B. and LL.M., in 1886; admitted to bar in 1882 and began practice of law at Versailles, Missouri; was confidential correspondent to Postmaster General William F. Vilas, 1885-88, at Washington, D. C.; returned to Versailles, where he was prosecuting attorney of Morgan County, 1890-94; moved to St. Louis in 1894, and was head of firm of Blevins, Lyon & Swartz, 1898-99; was appointed judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, Eighth Judicial Circuit, 1903-04.



JOHN ALEXANDER BLEVINS.

**BLISS**, Malcolm Andrews, physician; born Warsaw, Ill., July 2, 1863; son of Neziah Wright and Amanda Jessie (Andrews) Bliss; was on the stock farm at Kingston Furnace, Mo., where father was located, from his 4th to 16th year of age, then taught district school in Washington County, Mo., term 1880-1; went to Chicago, April, 1882; was bookkeeper for Marshall Field & Co. during summer, then attended Missouri Dental College, graduating D.D. S., 1884, when was assistant to Dr. Eames during winter of 1885 and to Dr. W. N. Morrison spring of 1886 in St. Louis. Practiced dentistry at Farmington, Mo., 1885-8, then attended Chicago Medical College, graduating, M. D., 1890; began practice at Bonne Terre, Mo., 1890-92; since September 2, 1892, in practice at St. Louis. Clinical lecturer of nervous diseases and psychiatry Washington University; neurologist, St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital; member of various medical societies.

**BOND**, Henry Whitelaw, lawyer; born near Brownsville, Tenn., January 27, 1848; son of Thomas and Ellen Owen (Whitelaw) Bond; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, practicing there until 1879, when he came to St. Louis, where he practiced his profession until he was elected judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals for 12 year term, beginning January 1, 1893; resigned October 7,



HENRY WHITE LAW BOND.

1901, before end of term to re-enter practice of law; formed partnership with his son, Thos. Bond, June, 1904, and April 1, 1906, formed a partnership with Judge Wm. C. Marshall under the firm name of Bond, Marshall & Bond.

BOND, Holdsworth Wheeler, physician; born in Calvert County, Md., September 29, 1867; son of Thos. Holdsworth and Susan Adelaide (Briscoe) Bond; graduated from Charlotte Hall Military Academy, Maryland, 1886; started career as clerk with Weems Line of Steamers, Baltimore, coming to St. Louis in 1887 for medical study; graduated Missouri Medical College and College of Physicians & Surgeons, St. Louis, M. D., 1890; has practiced in St. Louis since; practice is now limited to gynecology. Assistant physician to St. Louis City Hospital, 1890-2, teacher of anatomy, Marion Sims College of Medicine, 1890-4; member of St. Louis Board of Health, appointed by Mayor Wells in 1903; appointed Health Commissioner of St. Louis by Mayor Wells in 1906, to fill unexpired term of Dr. C. A. Snodgrass; reappointed in 1907 to same position, term expiring in 1911; member Medical Society City Hospital Alumni, St. Louis Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Association, American Public Health Association, American Medical Association.



HOLDSWORTH WHEELER BOND, M. D.



**BOOGHER, Howard**, president Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Company; born St. Louis, January 2, 1876; son of Jesse L. and Sarah (Goodfellow) Boogher; graduated from Smith Academy, St. Louis, 1894, and from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., LL. B., 1898; engaged in general practice of law in St. Louis, 1898-1902; elected treasurer of Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Company, 1902, and in 1907 to present position as president.

**BOWMAN, Charles G.**, treasurer and manager Bowman Stamping Company; born Burwick, Pa., June 9, 1848; son of Bishop Thomas, D. D., LL. D. and Mathilda (Hartman) Bowman; studied law after graduation and was admitted to the bar at Greencastle, Ind., 1868; taught school for four years; then was clerk in the Indiana Legislature session of 1869; came to St. Louis in January, 1873, and entered employ of the St. Louis Stamping Company, with which company and its successor, he remained 31 years, then organized the Bowman Stamping Company.



CHARLES G. BOWMAN.

BOYLE, Wilbur Fisk, lawyer; born in Brook County, W. Va., August 20, 1840; son of Rev. Dr. Jos. and Emeline (Gist) Boyle; educated at the Masonic College, Lexington, Mo., 1852-4, Central College, Fayette, Mo., 1854-6, Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., 1856-8; Judge of St. Louis Circuit Court, 1876-1883; member of the law firm of Boyle & Priest, director Mississippi Valley Trust Company, member important bar associations, Missouri Historical Society, and St. Louis Academy of Science; Government delegate to Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis, 1904; director of International Exposition at St. Louis, 1904, and vice-president of its Superior Jury of Awards; president St. Louis Country Club, and member of the St. Louis, Noonday and Racquet Clubs.



WILBUR FISK BOYLE.

BRANDT, John Lincoln, clergyman; born Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, October 26, 1860; son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Loveberry) Brandt; ordained in ministry of Christian (Disciples) church, February, 1884; has served in various pastorates, and been an extensive foreign traveler and contributor to the magazines, etc., now pastor First Christian Church of St. Louis, president Page and Union Realty Company.

BRIDGE, Hudson Eliot, president Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company; born St. Louis, April 4, 1858; son of Hudson E. and Helen Augusta (Holland) Bridge; entered the employ of Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company in 1876 as shipping clerk, and has advanced through the various departments to president of the concern his father founded in 1837.



JOHN LINCOLN BRANDT.

BRINSMADE, Hobart; wholesale milliner; born Trumbull, Connecticut, November 20, 1845; son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Fairchild) Brinsmade; began career as a school teacher; later was in the book business at Bridgeport, Connecticut; sold out his interest in the firm of Brinsmade & Hincks in 1871; then became connected with the Howe Machine Co., first as general agent in western New York, then general western agent Howe Machine Co. at St. Louis, from 1878 until that company went out of business in 1885; then general European manager for Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., with headquarters in London, 1885-90; returned to St. Louis in 1891, joined wholesale millinery firm of D. H. King & Co., which became King-Brinsmade & Co., and in 1905 was incorporated as King-Brinsmade Mercantile Co., of which he is president.

BROOKINGS, Roberts Somers, vice-president and general manager Samuel Cupples Wooden-Ware Company, organized the St. Louis Terminal Cupples Station and Property Company, and carried the construction of the depot and warehouse to successful completion; president Washington University since 1895 and raised the money necessary to purchase 100 acres on which a part of Washington is located. One of the founders of St. Louis Music Hall and Exposition Building; vice-president St. Louis



HOBART BRINSMADE.



Union Trust Company, director State Bank of St. Louis, etc.; born Walnut Hills, Cecil County, Md., January 22, 1850; son of D. Richard and Mary (Carter) Brookings; came to St. Louis in 1867 and secured position as clerk with Cupples & Marston, partner 1870, when firm name became Samuel Cupples & Co., and when present company was incorporated in 1882, was elected vice-president.

BROWN, Alanson David, president Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, director Commonwealth Trust Company, member and deacon Third Baptist Church, and president Missouri Baptist Sanitarium; born Granville, New York, March 21st, 1847; son of David and Malinda O. Brown; began work on father's farm, then in drug store in home town, and in 1866 went to Columbus, Miss., to work for uncle; after three years became partner and a couple of years later sold interest for \$13,000 and came to St. Louis in 1872, when he met Mr. J. H. Hamilton and established the firm of Hamilton & Brown; in 1875 name of firm was changed to Hamilton, Brown & Co., and in 1883 the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company was incorporated with a capital of \$400,000.00, which has been increased from time to time to \$3,500,000.00, full paid.



ALANSON DAVID BROWN.

**BROWN, Geo. Warren**, president The Brown Shoe Company, director Third National Bank, Business Men's League, Provident Association, president Young Men's Christian Association, member Union Methodist Episcopal Church, all of St. Louis; born Granville, New York, March 21, 1853; son of David and Malinda (Roblee) Brown.

He received his education in the public school of his native town and Bryant & Stratton Commercial College, Troy, New York.

Arrived St. Louis April 10th, 1873, when he entered the shoe business, and in less than six years organized and became the head of the first successful shoe manufacturing house in St. Louis. The Brown Shoe Company of to-day, which is recognized as one of the greatest and most progressive wholesale shoe manufacturing companies in the world, and has the distinction of occupying the largest, handsomest, best fitted and equipped building for the handling of shoes in the United States.



GEORGE WARREN BROWN.

**BROWN, Paul**, bonds, stocks, etc.; director The American Tobacco Company, Mechanics-American National Bank, vice-president and director Mercantile Trust Company, president Conejo Colorado Mining Company, also Missouri Valley Mercantile Company, Marshall, Mo.; born El Dorado, Ark., August 20th, 1848; son of Warner and Martha Ann (Spain) Brown; was in the tobacco business in St. Louis for over thirty years previous to organization of The American Tobacco Company.

**BRUNER, Preston Martin**, president P. M. Bruner Granitoid Company; born in Lehigh County, Pa., July 6, 1845; son of Peter and Juliana (Mohr) Bruner; studied metallurgy in Europe and was employed by Cambria Iron Co., Johnstown, Pa., 1870-2, then in Bessemer Mills at Joliet, Ill., 1872-6, Vulcan Iron Works, St. Louis, 1876-8. In 1878 started on small scale in concrete and granitoid construction work and incorporated business February 26, 1892, as P. M. Bruner Granitoid Company, of which he is president. Taught public school in Lehigh County winters of 1860 and 1861; was member of class of 1867 at Brown University, R. I.

BUCK, Ralph Sellew, vice-president and manager Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company; born St. Louis, January 29, 1860; son of Chas. H. and Caroline W. Buck. In February, 1877 entered employ of Buck Stove Company; elected vice-president in 1881, and on reorganization of business, 1884, became secretary of Buck Stove & Range Company; resigned June, 1888, and entered employ of Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company, August 1, 1888; established and became manager of that company's branch in San Francisco, December, 1889. In 1893 also became manager for Cribben & Sexton Company, Chicago, retaining his connection with the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company. On election of second vice-president of Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company in 1899 returned to St. Louis; elected to present position of vice-president and manager in 1902.

BURNETT, Edwin Clark; physician, born Mansfield, Ohio, January 19, 1854; son of Dwight and Mary Ann (Bristol) Burnett; graduated from St. Louis Medical College in 1883; began practice of medicine at Olney, Illinois, March, 1883; came to St. Louis June 14, 1884, and has since practiced here; clinical professor of genito-urinary diseases, medical department of Washington University; member of various medical societies, etc.



EDWIN CLARK BURNETT, M. D.



BUSCH, Adolphus, president Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, South Side Bank, Manufacturers' Railway Company, American Diesel Engine Company, New York; Grand Pacific Hotel Company, Geyser Ice Company, Waco, Texas; director St. Louis Union Trust Company, Third National Bank, Kinloch Telephone Company, North American Company, American Car and Foundry Company, American Bottle Company, etc.; decorated by Emperor of Germany; born Mayence-on-the-Rhine, Germany, July 10, 1842; son of Ulrich and Barbara (Pfeifer) Busch; came to the United States, 1857; served in Union Army in 1861; became associated with E. Anheuser in the brewing business, and in 1865 became partner in E. Anheuser Brewing Company, which later became the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association.



ADOLPHUS BUSCH.

BUSH, Benjamin Franklin; born Wellsburg, Pa., July 5, 1859; son of James and Rosalia (Henry) Bush; began in railway business as rodman for Northern Pacific Railroad in 1882, later was advanced to division engineer until 1887, then division engineer Union Pacific R. R. in Idaho and Oregon, 1887-89; then chief engineer and general superintendent of the Oregon Improvement Company, 1889-96; general manager Northwestern Improvement Company, 1896-1903; vice president and general manager Western Coal and Mining Company from 1903, and vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis since November 1st, 1903, etc.

CABANNE, Joseph Charless, president St. Louis Dairy Company; born St. Louis, October 16, 1846; son of John Charless and Virginia E. (Carr) Cabanne; began career as dairy farmer in 1868 and has followed this business to the present day, having organized the St. Louis Dairy Company in 1882.



JOSEPH CHARLESS CABANNE.

CALFEE, Joseph Starke, assistant cashier Mechanics-American National Bank; has been secretary, vice-president and president of the Missouri Bankers' Association; born near Bluefield, W. Va., May 22, 1868; son of John A. and Julia (Davidson) Calfee; came to Missouri with parents in 1878; began business career with the Citizens Bank of Windsor, Mo., in 1888, and was cashier of that bank until February 1, 1904, when he came to St. Louis to take present position as assistant cashier of Mechanics National Bank, also president Farmers Bank Mayfield, Mo.

CALHOUN, David Randolph, president Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company; born Hartford, Conn., February 28th, 1858; son of George W. and Sarah R. (Giles) Calhoun; began business career in New York with Noyes, White & Co., in 1875, commission notions; came to St. Louis in 1878 and entered in the employ of Ely, Janis & Co., wholesale dry goods; firm was incorporated in 1883 as Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company; was advanced through various positions in this company to that of president, to which he was elected in 1903.



DAVID RANDOLPH CALHOUN.

CAMPBELL, Charles, president of The Campbell Iron Company; born Johnstown, N. Y., June 29, 1843; son of John S. and Margaret (McVean) Campbell; removed with parents to Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1844; in leather and saddlery business in Milwaukee from 1866 to 1876; came to St. Louis in 1876 and was connected with Waterman Bros. & Co., which later became the Waterman, Campbell Iron Company and afterwards The Campbell Iron Company.



CHARLES CAMPBELL.



CAMPBELL, Edward Taylor, president American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis, and president of the Mercantile Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Boston, senior member of the firm of E. T. Campbell & Co.; born Princeton, Ky., Sept. 25, 1861; son of Edw. P. and Caroline E. (Taylor) Campbell; graduated from the Law Department of Cumberland University and practiced law in Hopkinsville, Ky., as a member of the firm of Campbell & Campbell; entered the service of the German-American Insurance Company of New York as special agent and adjuster in April, 1886; retired to engage in local insurance business at Kansas City, 1890; appointed resident secretary of North British & Mercantile Insurance Company in 1892; promoted to general agent of that company with residence in New York in 1892-4; appointed assistant secretary American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis September 1, 1894; elected 1st vice-president April, 1903; elected president January 23, 1908.



EDWARD TAYLOR CAMPBELL.

CAMPBELL, Given, Jr., physician; born New Orleans, Louisiana, December 18, 1847; son of Given and Sue Betty (Woods) Campbell; educated at Pennsylvania Military Academy; graduated in medicine from St. Louis Medical College, M. D., 1889, and began the practice of medicine in St. Louis where he has since been located; lecturer on diseases of the nervous system, Medical Department of Washington University.



GIVEN CAMPBELL, JR., M. D.

CAMPBELL, James Alexander, oculist and aurist; born Platteville, Wis., January 12th, 1847; son of Dr. James C. and Permelia C. (Oliver) Campbell; graduated from the Homoeopathic Medical College of Missouri, M. D., 1869; has taken post-graduate courses in Europe and the United States; began general practice in St. Louis in 1869, later confining work to the eye and ear; professor of chemistry in Homoeopathic Medical College, 1869-72, ophthalmology and otology in same since 1878; president Homoeopathic Medical College for ten years; member various homoeopathic medical societies; oculist and aurist to St. Louis Children's Hospital since 1879; to Good Samaritan Hospital, 1878-98; to Girls Industrial Home, etc.



JAMES ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

CARLETON, Murray, president Carleton Dry Goods Company, director United Railways Company, Laclede Gas Company, Boatmen's Bank, Mississippi Valley Trust Company, Title Guarantee Trust Company, American Credit Indemnity Company, etc., and largely instrumental in effecting consolidation of street railways in 1899; born Cumberland, Md., September 1st, 1852; son of Henry D. and Mary Ellen (Boogher) Carleton; started career in newspaper office and came to St. Louis in 1873 and entered employment of Henry Bell & Son, wholesale dry goods, and has continued with same house and its successor every since, viz: J. H. Wear, Boogher & Co., Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company and Carleton Dry Goods Company.



MURRAY CARLETON.



CARPENTER, George Oliver; born Wakefield, Mass., February 17, 1852; son of George Oliver and Maria J. (Emerson) Carpenter; came to St. Louis in 1870, and began career as clerk for the St. Louis Lead and Oil Company; was made secretary of the company in 1876, then vice-president, and president in 1890. The St. Louis Lead and Oil Company was absorbed by the National Lead Company in 1891, of which he became a director and resident manager; vice-president St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company, director National Bank of Commerce, Commonwealth Trust Company, etc. Served as adjutant St. Louis National Guard, Captain Company C, and Colonel 1st Regiment Missouri National Guard, 1880-81; vice-president and director St. Louis Public Library, member board of directors of Washington University.

CARROLL, John Haydock, lawyer, born Erie County, N. Y., June 27, 1857; son of Michael and Margaret Carroll; admitted to the Ohio bar in December, 1880, and with Missouri bar at Unionville, Mo., in 1881; was prosecuting attorney of Putnam County, Mo., 1883 to 1889, when he came to St. Louis, where he has since been located; general attorney for C., B. & Q. R. R. and Northern Pacific Railway Company, also president of Vinsonhaler Shoe Company.



JOHN HAYDOCK CARROLL.

CATES, John Mullanphy, real estate; born St. Louis, February 11, 1864; son of Jos. Byron and Catherine Jane (Clemens) Cates; ranched in the west after leaving college and came to St. Louis and engaged in the real estate business, April 15, 1890, as partner in the firm of Giraldin Bros. & Cates until October 1, 1905, when the firm was dissolved; since then in business with Henry J. Mohrman as real estate and financial agent under the firm name of J. Mullanphy Cates & Co.; president of the Mullanphy Emigrant Relief Fund since 1902, director of The Trust Company of St. Louis County, etc.



JOHN MULLANPHY CATES.

- CATLIN, Daniel, retired manufacturer; for over forty years director State Bank, director St. Louis Union Trust Company, Iron Mountain Mining Company, Security Building Company; • for many years member of board of directors of Art School, etc.; born Litchfield, Conn., September 5, 1837; son of Dan. and Emily E. (Merwin) Catlin, eighth in direct descent from Thos. Catlin, who settled in Connecticut from England; came to St. Louis in 1850; in 1859 became manager of tobacco factory established by father in 1840; incorporated, 1876, as Catlin Tobacco Company, of which he became president until 1898, when it was merged with the American Tobacco Company. He has since given his time to private matters.



DANIEL CATLIN.

CAULFIELD, Henry Stewart, lawyer; born December 9, 1873, in St. Louis, Missouri; son of John C. and Virilda C. Caulfield; received early education at public schools of St. Louis, St. Charles College, and degree of LL.B. from Washington University, St. Louis; began the practice of law at St. Louis in 1895, where he has practiced ever since; at the present time Member of Congress from the Eleventh Missouri District.



HENRY STEWART CAULFIELD.

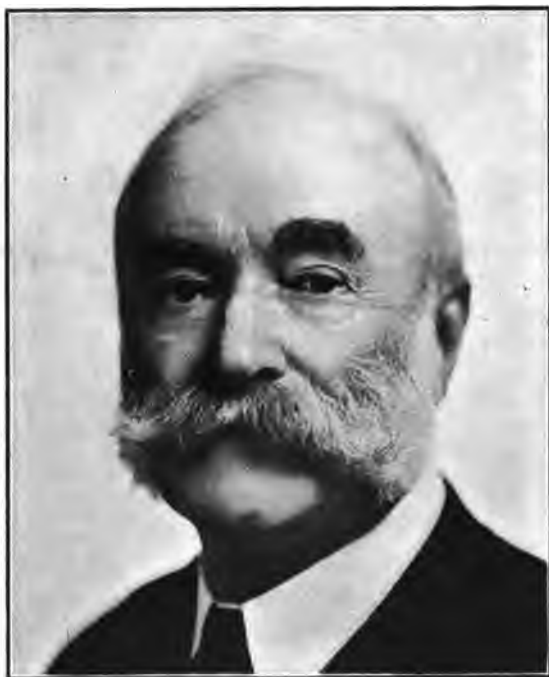


CHAPMAN, Nelson C., lumberman; born Oxford, Chenango county, New York, November 3, 1850; son of Nelson C. and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Chapman; came to St. Louis as a boy; educated at Washington University, Harvard and the University of Heidelberg, Germany; began career in lumber business in 1872 with interest in the Eau Claire Lumber Company, of which his father was one of the founders; he was advanced to various positions in this company and is also president of the Eau Claire-St. Louis Lumber Company, the Monroe Lumber Company, of Monroe, Louisiana, and the Cumberland Construction Company of St. Louis, Mo., vice-president Chemical Building Company, etc.



NELSON C. CHAPMAN.

CLARK, Charles, retired; born in New York City, December 1, 1831; son of John Bushnell and Mary Denman Clark; educated at Hudson, Ohio; came to St. Louis in the latter part of the fifties, and later on was in the insurance business and interested in various commercial enterprises; is now a director in Mississippi Valley Trust Company and Merchants Laclede National Bank, and is also interested in other corporations.



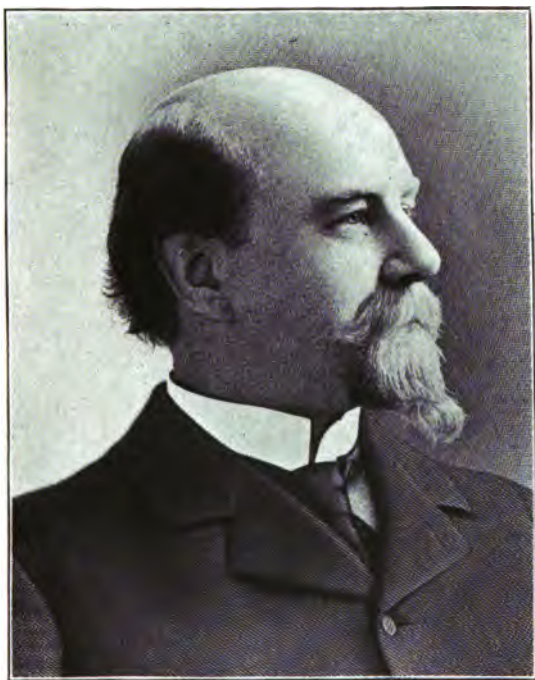
CHARLES CLARK.

CONDIE, Herbert Douglas, president Condie-Neale Glass Company; born Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1873; son of Thos. D. and Mary Clara (Husted) Condie; entered the employ of F. A. Drew Glass Co., St. Louis, October, 1891, and worked in every position in the office up to general manager, and when that company sold out to Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, he took the position as assistant manager at Milwaukee for that company, later moved to Pittsburg as manager of its glass department for two years. In 1903 returned to St. Louis and organized the Condie-Neale Glass Company, of which he has since been president.



HERBERT DOUGLAS CONDIE.

- CONN, Luther Henry; retired; born Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky, March 14, 1842; son of Dr. James V. and Mary E. (Garnett) Conn; served through civil war in Confederate army; engaged in cotton planting at close of war; came to St. Louis in 1867 and went into real estate business under firm name of John Flournoy & Co.; soon changed to Conn & McRee; became interested in a number of corporations; actively assisted in the building of the Merchants Exchange and Southern Hotel and the establishment of Forest Park; successfully promoted several street railroads in St. Louis; was president of the Board of Commissioners of Lafayette Park and several other corporations; engaged largely in mining and milling and farmed extensively; director of the Laclede Gas Light Co., Tiger-Tail Mill and Lumber Company, etc.



LUTHER HENRY CONN.



CONRADES, Edwin H., vice-president Donk Bros. Coal and Coke Company, treasurer J. H. Conrades Chair and Parlor Furniture Company, president St. Louis, Troy and Eastern Ry. Co., St. Louis and Illinois Belt Ry. Co., Colorado Sand and Gravel Company of St. Louis, director and treasurer Merchants and Manufacturers Investment Company, director German Mutual Life Insurance Company, German Savings Institution, etc.; born St. Louis, July 22, 1861; son of John H. and Marie C. (Freese) Conrades; began career between fourteen and fifteen years of age in furnishing department of Conrades & Logeman, chair manufacturers, remaining until 1883, when he became one of the incorporators of the J. H. Conrades Chair and Parlor Furniture Company; resigned position as secretary of that company to become partner in Donk Bros. & Co., later becoming vice-president of present company.



EDWIN H. CONRADES.

COOK, Isaac Thompson, real estate, secretary and treasurer Chemical Building Company, Frisco Building Company, Wright Building Company; secretary, treasurer and manager of the Neighborhood Light, Power & Heating Company, president Chaffee Real Estate Company, vice-president Kughrok Realty & Hotel Company, etc.; born Fayette County, Ohio, August 28, 1871; son of Major Jas. F. and Mary Augusta (Myers) Cook; came to St. Louis in 1891, and went to work as clerk in shoe department of Famous, then salesman with T. J. Reid Shoe Company about two years; returned to Ohio where he was in the shoe business until 1896; returned to St. Louis in 1896 and engaged in the real estate business.



ISAAC THOMPSON COOK.

CORNELL, Robert Henry, real estate officer Commonwealth Trust Company; born in Adrain, Mich., November 5, 1855; son of Wm. Henry and Emily (Danforth) Cornell; began business life in service of Indianapolis & St. Louis R. R.; after three years was in the St. Louis postoffice as paying teller of money order department, then in the railway mail service, first in 7th division and after that as chief clerk of the 11th division, with headquarters at Ft. Worth, Texas; resigned in 1888, and returned to St. Louis to engage in real estate business on own account. Was elected to present position in 1905.

CRANDALL, Frank Wilber, vice-president King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, president Interstate Merchants Association, member and chairman National Railroad Committee, Travelers Protective Association of America; born Sullivan, N. Y., December 22, 1857; son of Warren D. and Lydia M. (Wilber) Crandall; at the age of 18 entered employ of Simon & Gregory, wholesale dry goods firm, with whom he remained 12 years; then with Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company for about 16 years. Since February 1, 1902, associated as vice-president of King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company.



FRANK WILBER CRANDALL.

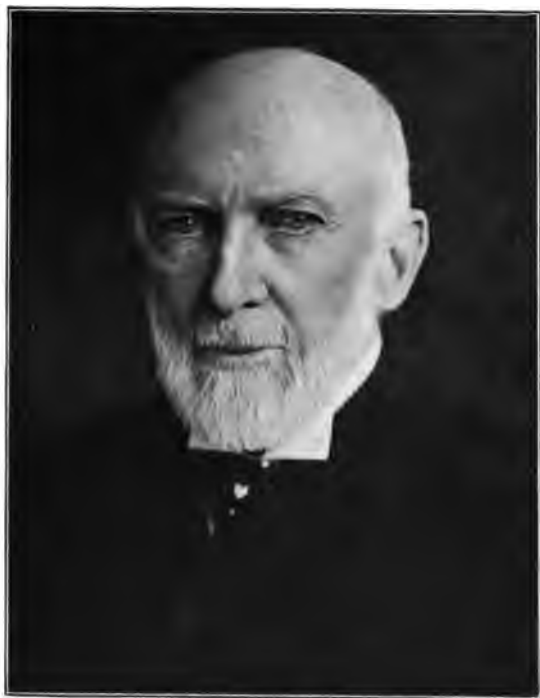
CULBERTSON, Stephen Duncan, vice-president and treasurer of Hess & Culbertson Jewelry Company; born in Perry County, Pa., October 12, 1846; son of David Hayes and Mary Galbraith (Linn) Culbertson; left college in 1869 to engage in stock business in Carroll County, Iowa; in 1883 formed a partnership with Geo. J. Hess in jewelry business in St. Louis. The business was incorporated March 2, 1904.



STEPHEN DUNCAN CULBERTSON.



CUPPLES, Samuel, president Samuel Cupples Wooden Ware Company, Samuel Cupples Real Estate Company, Samuel Cupples Envelope Company, and interested in a number of financial and manufacturing corporations; born September 13, 1831; son of James and Elizabeth (Bingham) Cupples; began career in 1843 as boy in grocery store in Pittsburg, Pa.; went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846 and entered employ of A. O. Taylor, pioneer manufacturer of wooden ware in the west; came to St. Louis in 1851 and began the manufacture of woodenware on own account as Samuel Cupples & Co.; later incorporated as the Samuel Cupples Wooden Ware Company.



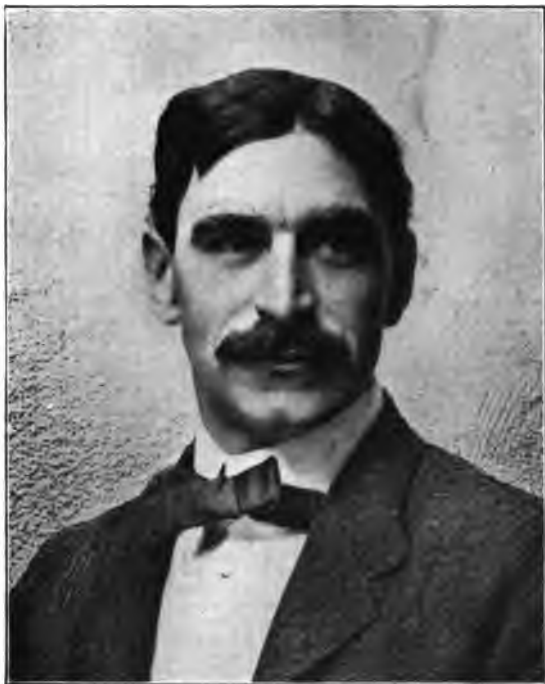
SAMUEL CUPPLES.

CURLEE, John Rufus, director and secretary Carleton Dry Goods Company, vice-president and director of the Corinth Woolen Mills Company, and Bank of Boonville; born Rienzi, Miss., March 22, 1864; son of John McFerrin and Sarah (Norfleet) Curlee; began his career in St. Louis as a stock clerk with Crow-Hargadine & Co., January 15, 1886. In two years was traveling on the road for Janis, Saunders & Co.; admitted to partnership two years after, and on consolidation of that firm with Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company was made director of that company and afterwards treasurer.



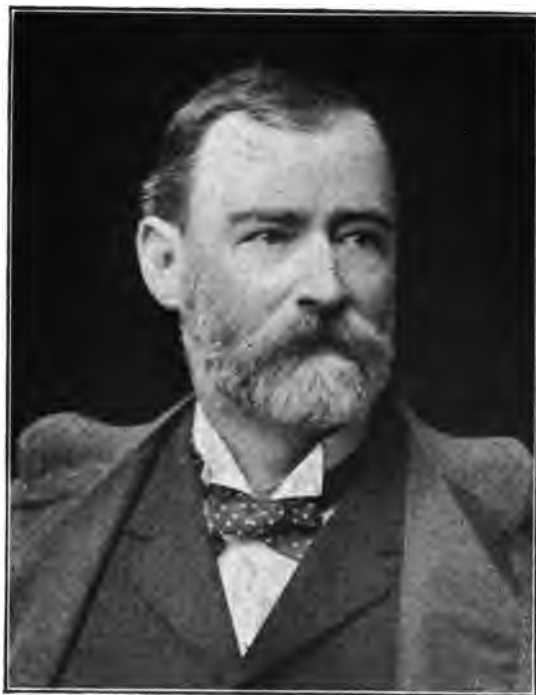
JOHN RUFUS CURLEE.

CURRAN, Cornelius P., president and treasurer Con. P. Curran Printing Company, president A. O. H. Investment Company; born London, Eng., January 9, 1866; son of Florence and Bridget (Keenoy) Curran; came to St. Louis in childhood; started to work at the age of 12 as a huckster, then as an apprentice to a wagon blacksmith, then with Rohan Brothers Boiler Works Company until 1882, when he secured a position as copy holder, entered service of Sam'l F. Myerson, printer, 1884, having charge of business for five years, then with Noble and Fox, printers; bought Mr. Noble's interest in 1891 and Mr. Fox's in 1894, incorporating Con P. Curran Printing Company.



CORNELIUS P. CURRAN.

DANA, George Davis; born Cincinnati, Ohio, September 20, 1845; son of Charles D. and Sarah (Lyman) Dana; came to St. Louis when young and began career in the employ of Giles F. Filley in 1862, with whom he continued until 1896, when he organized the Charter Oak Stove and Range Company, of which he was vice-president and general manager at his demise.



GEORGE DAVIS DANA.



DAVIS, John David, vice-president Mississippi Valley Trust Company, president Lindell Real Estate Company, Atchison Water Company, vice-president St. Louis Cotton Compress Company, etc.; born St. Louis, March 30, 1851; son of Horatio N. and Margaret (Johnston) Davis; graduated from Princeton University 1872, St. Louis Law School, LL. B., 1874, and practiced law in St. Louis from 1874 to 1903, when he was elected vice-president Mississippi Valley Trust Company.



JOHN DAVID DAVIS.

DEAN, Charles Luther, vice-president Ludlow-Saylor Wire Company; born Dracut, Massachusetts, December 19, 1844; son of James and Sarah Bowers (Chase) Dean; educated in grammar and high schools in Providence and Pawtucket, Rhode Island; began business life April, 1859, as office boy with manufacturing company at Providence, Rhode Island; later on became messenger of Bank of North America, of Providence, Rhode Island; was clerk in Clark Brothers & Company Banking House 1863 to 1869, then in railroad work from June, 1870, to April, 1886; since then actively connected with the Ludlow-Saylor Wire Company as vice-president; also vice-president and director of St. Louis Transfer Company.



CHARLES LUTHER DEAN.

DITTMANN, William Henry, president Dittmann Shoe Company. For several years was vice-president Fourth National Bank, one of the organizers of the Germania Trust Company, and was its vice-president and president at different times, etc.; born St. Louis, October 21st, 1852; son of Geo. F. and Caroline (Almstedt) Dittmann.



WILLIAM HENRY DITTMANN.

D'OENCH, William, Jr., president of the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company; born St. Louis, June 21, 1860; began career in 1878 as clerk with a hardware broker in New York City, and after a few months entered employ of Giesecke-Meyenburg & Co. of St. Louis, working in their factory at Jefferson City, Mo. In 1881 became one of the incorporators of the Giesecke Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Company of Jefferson City, Mo.; was elected secretary of that company at its organization and continued until 1898, when he organized the D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company of Jeffersonville, Ind. In 1901 consolidated the D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company and the Giesecke Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Company as the Giesecke-D'Oench-Hays Shoe Company, of which he has since been president.



WILLIAM D'OENCH, JR.



DONAHOE, Martin Patrick; director and fourth vice-president Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company; born Sibley, Jackson county, Missouri, November 18, 1846; son of Thomas and Mary (Nolan) Donahoe; began career as a government teamster across the plains 1860 to 1862; came to St. Louis in 1863, when he entered the employ of Samuel C. Davis & Co., wholesale dry goods; became a director of the Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Co. in 1900, and fourth vice-president 1903; was president of the Western Commercial Travelers Association 1905.



MARTIN PATRICK DONAHOE.

DONALDSON, William Rhind, lawyer; born Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 8, 1844; son of Andrew and Ellen (Rhind) Donaldson; received the first free scholarship given by Washington University, St. Louis, for the best scholar in the high school, graduated from Washington University in 1863, studied law with Sharp & Broadhead, and admitted to St. Louis bar, 1865; graduated from the Harvard Law School, LL.B., 1866; engaged in general law practice in St. Louis from 1866 to 1870; was attorney for the Iron Mountain Railroad from 1870 to October 1, 1881; engaged in general practice since 1881, and, since 1901, has been senior member of law firm of Donaldson & Donaldson, vice-president Southern Hotel Company, director Allen Estate Association, president of Mary Murphy Mining Company, director Vandalia R. R., etc.



WILLIAM RHIND DONALDSON.

DORSETT, Walter B., physician and surgeon; born St. Louis county, Missouri, June 13, 1852; son of Henry Leonidas and George Ann (Blackburn) Dorsett; educated Washington University, St. Louis, and received his medical degree from the St. Louis Medical College in 1878; was dispensary physician, City Hospital, 1878-79; quarantine physician during the great yellow fever epidemic, and superintendent Female Hospital, 1887-92; ex-president Missouri State Medical Association, St. Louis Medical Society, St. Louis Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and member of council; at the present time is chairman of section on diseases of women and obstetrics American Medical Association, and professor gynecology and pelvic surgery, medical department St. Louis University; gynecologist to Missouri Baptist Sanatorium and Evangelical Deaconess Hospital, and consulting gynecologist to St. Mary's Infirmary.



WALTER B. DORSETT, M. D.

DOZIER, Louis D., director of the National Biscuit Company, Mercantile Trust Company, Merchants-Laclede Bank, Mercantile Library, St. Luke's Hospital, etc., one of 13 members of Executive Committee of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; born in St. Charles County, Mo., August 25, 1846; son of Capt. James and Mary A. (Dudgeon) Dozier. Early in life he became a partner in baking business of Garneau and Dozier, which expired by limitation in 1872, then of the firm of Dozier-Weyl & Co., of which his father was senior member. On death of father, partnership was succeeded by corporation under name of Dozier-Weyl Cracker Company, of which he was president. In 1888 purchased interest of Mr. Weyl, and conducted business as Dozier Cracker Company until 1890, when his company was merged with American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company, which in turn was purchased by the National Biscuit Company in 1898.



LOUIS D. DOZIER.



DURANT, George Freeland; general manager Bell Telephone Company of Missouri; born Jersey City, New Jersey, March 26, 1842; son of Charles F. and Elizabeth Hamilton (Freeland) Durant; began business career by learning printers' trade, at which he worked four years; in 1864 learned telegraphy and worked as operator for Western Union Telegraph Co. at New York City; became superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraph at Jersey City, New Jersey, 1870; came to St. Louis 1874 and installed the District Telegraph, and in 1878 installed the first telephone exchange in St. Louis; since then in charge of the business of the Bell Telephone Co. of Missouri, as manager; also a director of the company; vice-president Lakeside Sugar Refining Co., president Missouri Crematory Association.



GEORGE FREELAND DURANT.

DYER, David Patterson, lawyer; born Henry County, Va., February 12, 1838; son of David and Nancy R. Dyer; came to Missouri in 1841; admitted to bar at Bowling Green, Mo., in 1859; practiced in Pike and adjoining counties until 1875; member of Congress, 1869 to 1871; appointed United States Attorney, 1875, and moved to St. Louis; Republican candidate for Governor in 1880; delegate at large National Republican Convention, Chicago, 1888, and Philadelphia, 1900; United States Attorney Eastern District of Missouri from March, 1902, to April 1, 1907; appointed United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, April 1, 1907.



DAVID PATTERSON DYER.

DYER, Ezra Hunt, secretary and treasurer Mound City Paint and Color Company; born Louisiana, Missouri, March 27, 1864; son of Judge David Patterson and Lizzie Chambers (Hunt) Dyer; came to St. Louis in 1875; educated in public schools and Smith Academy, St. Louis; began career with the Kraft-Holmes Grocery Company; then was with F. R. Rice & Company; then with the Springfield Lumber and Cooperage Company of Springfield, Missouri, and then with the Mound City Paint and Color Company of which he is secretary and treasurer.



EZRA HUNT DYER.

EDWARDS, Benjamin Franklin, vice-president and director of the National Bank of Commerce, vice-president of the Hamilton Investment Company, director A. G. Edwards & Sons Brokerage Company; born St. Louis, December 31, 1859; son of Albert Gallatin and Mary Ewing (Jenckes) Edwards; began career in the St. Louis National Bank on his 16th birthday, 1875; entered employ of Bank of Commerce as assistant correspondent clerk, January, 1880, when he entered the stock and bond business with his father under the firm name of A. G. Edwards & Son, 1887, which firm was incorporated in 1894 as the A. G. Edwards & Son Brokerage Company.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN EDWARDS.



ELIOT, Edward Cranch; lawyer; born St. Louis, July 3, 1858; son of Wm. G. and Abby A. (Cranch) Eliot; educated in Washington University, A. B., 1878, and graduated from St. Louis Law School, LL.B., 1880, and has since been engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis; member of firm of Stewart, Eliot, Chaplin & Blayney; was lecturer on commercial law, St. Louis Law School, 1887-1903; lecturer on international law, trustee Missouri Botanical Garden from 1903; was member of Board of Education, 1897-1903; president of Board, 1898-9; president St. Louis Bar Association, 1898; president Civic League, 1903-4; president Soldiers Orphans Home, president New England Society, 1907.



EDWARD CRANCH ELIOT.

EPSTEIN, Jacob I., real estate; born Mobile, Ala., March 10, 1862; son of Isaac and Amelia (Pennebaum) Epstein; began business career in employ of Adler-Goldman Company, then bookkeeper for Scharff-Bernheimer & Co. in the grocery business. Since 1892 has been engaged on own account as real estate and financial agent; vice-president Missouri State Life Insurance Company, director Ste. Genevieve Lime & Quarry Company, president Forest City Building Company, secretary Apartment Building Company, treasurer Boyle Avenue Realty Company; has assisted in the erection of a number of important buildings in the city; member of various business organizations, etc.



JACOB I. EPSTEIN.

EWING, Fayette Clay, physician; born La Fourche Parish, La., May 28, 1862; son of Dr. Fayette C. and Eliza Josephine (Kittredge) Ewing; graduated from Tulane Medical University, New Orleans, 1882, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1883-4; began the general practice of medicine at Washington, D. C., in 1885, removed to Kansas City in 1887; accepted appointment in London as assistant physician to London Central Throat and Ear Hospital in 1893, and was later attached to London Throat Hospital as assistant, attending the London Post-Graduate School in meantime. Also the Brompton Chest Hospital; returned to United States in 1895, and began the practice as specialist in St. Louis. American fellow and British Rhinological Laryngological and Otological Association. Trustee University of the South, co-editor of the *Laryngoscope*, delegate to International Medical Congress, Rome, 1893, from American Medical Association; member of various important medical associations in the United States, and on the staff of a number of the St. Louis hospitals, etc.



FAYETTE CLAY EWING, M. D.

FARRAR, Charles Thurston, real estate; born in St. Louis, August 6, 1857; son of John O'Fallon and Sallie (Christy) Farrar; engaged in real estate business in St. Louis since 1877 under firm name of Farrar & Tate.



CHARLES THURSTON FARRAR.



FAUNTLEROY, Thomas Turner; lawyer, born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, February 23, 1862, son of Judge Thomas Turner and Betty Smith (Hite) Fauntleroy; studied law at University of Virginia 1881-1883; began practice of law October 12, 1883, in St. Paul, Minnesota, and continued there until July 4, 1896, when, on account of ill health of wife, was compelled to seek a warmer and milder climate. Has been practicing in St. Louis since July, 1896, and since January 1, 1903, associated with Shepard Barclay and George H. Shields in firm of Barclay, Shields & Fauntleroy.



THOMAS TURNER FAUNTLEROY.

FERGUSON, Forrest; president Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Co.; born Dyersburg, Tennessee, October 29, 1861; son of Dr. Floyd and Mary (Wynne) Ferguson; came to St. Louis in 1881, and entered service of Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Co. as traveling salesman for Tennessee and Kentucky until 1891, when he became general salesman for Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co. until 1899, when he organized the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Co., of which he has since been president.

FILLEY, John Dwight, vice-president St. Louis Union Trust Company; born St. Louis, February 21, 1853; son of Oliver Dwight and Chloe V. (Broun) Filley; formerly engaged in the bagging business in the Standard Mills Bagging Company; elected vice-president St. Louis Union Trust Company, 1891.



FORREST FERGUSON.

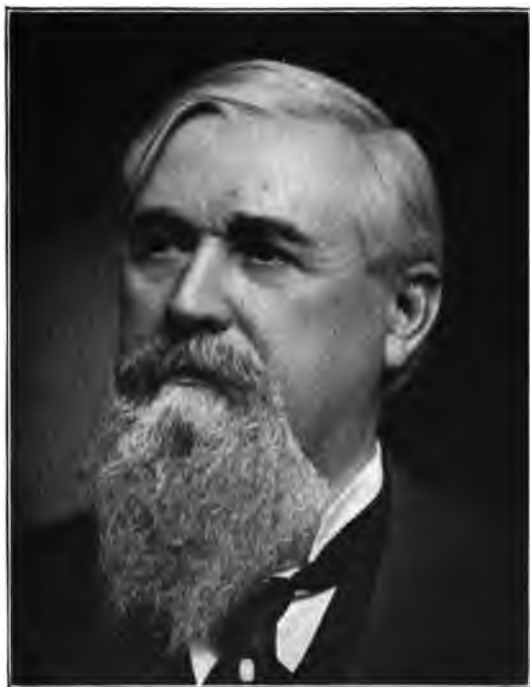
FISCHEL, Washington Emil, physician, professor of clinical medicine in medical department of Washington University; born St. Louis, May 29, 1850; son of Ephraim and Babette (Taussig) Fischel; received degree of M. D. from St. Louis Medical College in 1871, has been in active medical practice in St. Louis since; member of important medical societies, etc.

FOLK, Joseph Wingate, governor Missouri, born Brownsville, Tennessee, October 28, 1869; son of Henry B. and Martha (Estes) Folk; received common school education in native state and afterwards pursued a liberal literary course at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar in 1890 and was engaged in the practice of law at Brownsville, Tennessee, until 1892, when he located in St. Louis, and took up the practice of his profession; was elected president Jefferson Club in 1898 and in 1900 was nominated for the office of circuit attorney of St. Louis on the Democratic ticket and was elected to that office in the November election, and his service in that office has made him a man of note throughout the entire nation, following which his nomination and election to governor of Missouri was a fitting sequence.



JOSEPH WINGATE FOLK.

FORDYCE, Samuel Wesley, chairman executive board of St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Ry. Co., director St. Louis Union Trust Company, St. Louis Portland Cement Company, Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota Ry. Co., Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Ry. Co., St. Louis, El Reno and Western Ry. Co., president Hot Springs Street Ry. Co., chairman board of directors Little Rock, Hot Springs and Western Ry. Co., president Hot Springs Water Company, Electric Lighting and Gas Company, Houston Oil Company of Texas; vice-president Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis; Eastman and Arlington Hotels, Hot Springs, Ark., etc.; born Guernsey County, Ohio, February 7, 1840; son of John and Mary A. Fordyce; became station agent on Central Ohio R. R., 1860; enlisted in Company B, 1st Ohio Cavalry volunteers in 1861; advanced to Captain of Cavalry, and at close of war was Inspector General of Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland; after war opened banking house of Fordyce & Rison, Huntsville, Ala., and in 1874 served as member of Democratic State Central Committee of Alabama; removed to Arkansas in 1876 and became largely interested in enterprises in that state; in 1881 became vice-president and treasurer of the Texas and St. Louis Ry. Co.; appointed receiver in 1885, relieving same in one



SAMUEL WESLEY FORDYCE.



year; made president when road was reorganized as the St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas Ry. Co.; appointed receiver of same in 1889 and in 1891 road was reorganized as the St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co., of which was president, 1891-99.

FRALEY, Moses, vice-president Insurance Agency Company; was member of upper house of municipal assembly of St. Louis under the new scheme and charter for four years, president Temple Israel, president of Confederated Jewish Educational and Charitable Union, ex-president Columbian Club. Born Frederick, Md., November 24, 1843; son of Mannus and Babette (Jandorf) Fraley; began business career as proprietor of general merchandise store at Parkersburg, W. Va.; came to St. Louis in 1863, continuing same business here until 1865; in banking and brokerage business under firm name of Donaldson & Fraley and New York firm of Fraley & Goodhart, and in 1883 engaged in grain commission business in firm of Fraley-Carter Commission Company; since 1893 in general insurance business under style of Insurance Agency Company.



MOSES FRALEY.

FRANCIS, David Rowland, president D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Company, senior member of Francis Bro. & Co., vice-president Merchants-Laclede National Bank, president Madison County Ferry Company, president Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company since May, 1901; chairman Board, Missouri & North Arkansas; decorated by important rulers of Europe and Asia; mayor St. Louis, 1885-89; governor Missouri, 1889-93; secretary of the Interior, 1896-97; president Merchants' Exchange, 1884; president Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, etc.; born Richmond, Ky., October 5, 1850; son of John B. and Eliza C. Francis; LL. D. conferred by Washington University, 1905, and by the University of Missouri in 1892; Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., 1903; St. Louis University, 1904; came to St. Louis in 1866; entered employ of Shryock & Rowland, 1870, and in 1877 founded the firm of D. R. Francis, which in 1884 became D. R. Francis & Bro., changed in same year to D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Company; in 1898 founded the financial house of Francis Bros. & Co.

FRANK, Nathan, lawyer; born Peoria, Ill., February 23, 1852; son of Abraham and Brannette (Weil) Frank; graduated from St. Louis High School; attended Washington University and graduated from Harvard Law School, LL.B., 1872; admitted to bar at St. Louis in 1874, where he has



DAVID ROWLAND FRANCIS.

ever since been engaged in practice, making a specialty of corporation laws; member of Congress from St. Louis in 50th and 51st Congresses, 1887-91; during first McKinley campaign in 1896, was chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee; was member Executive Committee Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, member Executive Committee Business Men's League; founded the St. Louis Star, and is president of the Star-Chronicle Publishing Company.

FULLERTON, Samuel Holmes, president Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, Bradley Lumber Company, Wm. Farrell Lumber Company, Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, Gulf Lumber Company, Switzer Lumber Company, E. A. Thornton Lumber Company, Chicago Lumber & Coal Company of Texas, Schulz-Fisk Lumber Company; vice-president Hope Lumber Company, Little Rock; Sheridan & Saline River Railroad Company, and Tioga & Southeastern R. R. Co., Warren, Johnsville & Saline River Railroad; vice-president of S. R. Lee Lumber Company; born Belfast, Ireland, April 22, 1852; son of Samuel and Anna (Holmes) Fullerton; came to United States in 1871 and went to Kansas, where he remained until 1896, when he came to St. Louis.



SAMUEL HOLMES FULLERTON.

FUNSTEN, Robert Emmett, president R. E. Funsten Dried Fruit and Nut Company; born near Winchester, Va., December 10, 1851; son of David and Susan (Meade) Funsten; was engaged in the wool commission business for 15 years, when he sold out in 1895 and engaged in present business, of which he is the head.

FUSZ, Louis, president of the Regina Flour Mill Company, Des Loge Consolidated Lead Company, director German Savings Institution; born at Hericourt, the eastern part of France, May 2, 1839; son of Francis H. and Mary Regina (Tschaen) Fusz; entered the employ of Chouteau-Harrison & Valle, January 4, 1854, owners of the St. Louis Rolling Mills, which later became the Laclede Rolling Mills; then became a member of the firm of Imbs-Meyer & Fusz, commission merchants, grain and flour, 1866 to 1873; then formed firm of Fusz & Backer, January 1, 1873; they bought the Atlantic Mills in 1885, and formed the Regina Flour Mill Company, which, in 1895, took over the business of the firm of Fusz & Backer; owns and operates the Washington Flour Mill Company, of Washington, Mo.



LOUIS FUSZ.



GALBREATH, George Washington, cashier and director of the Third National Bank; born Georgetown, Ohio, July 31, 1861; son of W. T. and Nancy (McLain) Galbreath; went to Sedalia, Mo., in 1879 and was engaged in mercantile and banking business there until 1892, when was appointed National Bank Examiner; resigned March 1st, 1896, to accept present position as cashier of Third National Bank, St. Louis.



GEORGE WASHINGTON GALBREATH.

GAMBLE, David Coalter, physician; born in St. Louis, September 16, 1844; son of Hamilton R. and Caroline (Coalter) Gamble; graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, M. D., 1869; began practice in St. Louis the same year, where he has since been located. Professor of clinical otology, Washington University.



DAVID COALTER GAMBLE, M. D.

GARNEAU, James Withington, vice-president of the Krey Packing Company and Mound City Ice and Cold Storage Company; president of the Waldeck Packing Company and the Garneau Investment Company, and treasurer of the American Meat Packers Association; born in St. Louis, October 3, 1858; son of Joseph F. and Mary Louise (Withington) Garneau; began business career in the cracker manufacturing business with father and brother in 1876, and excepting one year, remained, in that business until 1897, when he went into the pork packing business as vice-president of the Krey Packing Company.



JAMES WITHINGTON GARNEAU.

GARRELS, Gerhard William, president Franklin Bank, ex-president St. Louis Clearing House Association, etc.; born Nienburg, Germany, April 16, 1842; son of Hermann D. J. and Meta (Horch) Garrels; began career as clerk in dry goods store in Germany, 1857; in various cities up to 1863, and insurance (export), Antwerp, Belgium, 1864; came to the United States and entered the Fourth National Bank, St. Louis, in 1866; came to the Franklin Bank in 1867 as general book-keeper; cashier, 1868; president in 1900.



GERHARD WILLIAM GARRELS.



GARRISON, Daniel Edmund, president Expanded Metal & Corrugated Bar Company, vice-president Columbia Incandescent Lamp Company; born Sharpsburg, Pa., October 27, 1839; son of Oliver and Louisa C. (Hale) Garrison; began business career in commission business in St. Louis in 1858; removed to New York City, opening branch in 1863; returned to St. Louis in 1869 to take charge of Kingsland Iron Company, later merged to Vulcan Steel Company, of which was vice-president and general manager, making first iron and steel rails west of the Mississippi river. Opened railway supply office 1878.



DANIEL EDMUND GARRISON.

GARRISON, Oliver Lawrence, president Big Muddy Coal and Iron Company, St. Louis Paper Company and Kentucky Coal Company, director Merchants-Laclede National Bank, Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., Consolidated Coal Company of St. Louis, and Expanded Metal Company; born St. Louis, October 13, 1848; son of Oliver and Louisa (Hale) Garrison.



OLIVER LAWRENCE GARRISON.

GILLIAM, John Apperson, lawyer; born New Salem, Fairfield County, Ohio, July 15, 1848; son of William and Mary Elizabeth (Bryan) Gilliam; studied law in offices of Walker & Brower, and Henry K. Boyle at Ottawa, Ill.; was admitted to the bar of Illinois September 11, 1869 and began the practice of law at Ottawa in September, 1870, afterwards practicing in LaSalle and Kendall Counties, Ill., until his removal to St. Louis, October 4, 1878, where he has since been in continuous practice. He has been a member of the firm of Gilliam & Hereford, Gilliam & Ferriss, and Gilliam & Smith; president of the Gallatin Investment Company, Republican candidate for state senate in 1886; elected presidential elector for Tenth District of Missouri, 1904; candidate for United States Senate, 1905.



JOHN APPERSON GILLIAM.

GOLTRA, Edward Field, president Missouri Iron Company, vice-president Tennessee Central Railway Company, director Commonwealth Trust Company, etc.; born Jacksonville, Ill., December 29, 1862; son of Moore Compton and Evelina (Parsons) Goltra.

GRATZ, Benjamin; born Lexington, Ky., February 26, 1851; son of Henry Howard and Minerva (Campbell) Gratz; since 1874 has been engaged in manufacturing in St. Louis, being a member of the firm of Warren, Jones & Gratz; also interested in various other enterprises.



EDWARD FIELD GOLTRA.



GREGG, William Henry, retired manufacturer; born Palmyra, N. Y., March 24, 1831; came to St. Louis in 1846; president Southern White Lead Company, St. Louis and Chicago, from 1867 to 1889, when the company was sold, president of Gregg Genealogical Company.



WILLIAM HENRY GREGG.

GREGG, Norris Bradford, president Mound City Paint & Color Company; born St. Louis, November 8, 1856; son of William Henry, Sr., and Orian (Thompson) Gregg; has been engaged in the paint and color business since 1876; in 1880 the business was incorporated as Mound City Paint & Color Company, of which company he has since been president. Member executive committee of the Business Men's League; was a director of Louisiana Purchase Exposition from organization, and director of the Division of Concessions and Admissions.

GUY, William E., retired capitalist; born Cincinnati, Ohio, December 22, 1844; learned to read and write at home and then began course embracing a thorough education first in the private school of Miss Rachel Bodley, then in public, then in Model school, Oxford, Ohio; then prepared for college; was freshman in Kentucky Military Institute and then freshman and sophomore in Miami University. In 1862 enlisted as private and was promoted to first sergeant 86th Ohio Infantry Regiment; was mustered out and returned to Miami University, then entered Princeton Junior; was graduate in class of 1868; then to Heidelberg University, Germany, and Freiberg School of Mines, Germany; School of Mines and College de France, Paris, France, and began career as mining engineer and assistant superintendent Stewart Reduction Works, Colorado; then assistant geologist, Missouri Geo-



NORRIS BRADFORD GREGG.

logical Survey; was one of the founders and vice-president of the Tudor Iron Works of East St. Louis; organized and built and was president of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway, and Madison Coal Co.; organized and built St. Louis Valley Railway; organized and reconstructed and built St. Louis & Gulf Railway; has traveled extensively.

HAARSTICK, Henry C.; born Hohenhameln, Germany, July 26, 1836; son of Henry and Christina Haarstick; came to St. Louis in 1849. After leaving school he went to work for Molony & Tilton, distillers, and soon became manager. In 1863 built a distillery of his own, but soon sold out. In 1869 took charge of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, when in 1881, on consolidation of the large transportation interests of the Mississippi River, he became president and general manager of the St. Louis and Mississippi Valley Transportation Company. Since 1904 he has given up active business. He is vice-president St. Louis Union Trust Company and ex-president of the Merchants' Exchange and St. Louis Commercial Club.



HENRY C. HAARSTICK.

HAEUSSLER, Herman Albert, lawyer; born Butler County, Pa., May 21, 1838; son of Dr. Ferdinand W. and Clara Leontine (Strehly) Haeussler; came to St. Louis in early childhood; at the age of 12 went overland with his father and three others by ox team to California, passing through St. Joseph, Fort Kearny, Ft. Laramie and Salt Lake, in 1850. Returned to St. Louis in 1855, studied law in the office of Hart & Jecko, lawyers; admitted to bar at St. Louis, August 31, 1861; associated with firm of Sharp & Broadhead, 1861-70; partner with Alonzo W. Slayback as Slayback & Haeussler, 1870 to 1876, when Col. J. O. Broadhead became partner, firm being Broadhead, Slayback & Haeussler, until the death of Col. Slayback in 1882, after that with Col. Broadhead until 1887, when retired from general practice. Served in enrolled Missouri militia as sergeant Company B, 6th St. Louis regiment, and was detailed to judge advocate, Department of State, October 3, 1862; member St. Louis Bar Association, Union Club, president Tax Payers League.



HERMAN ALBERT HAEUSSLER.



HAGERMAN, James, lawyer, born in Jackson township, Clark county, Mo., November 26, 1848; son of Benjamin Franklin and Ann S. (Cowgill) Hagerman; admitted to the bar in 1866, and has since practiced at Keokuk, Iowa, Palmyra, Mo., Topeka, Kan., Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo. General attorney for A. T. & S. F. R. R., 1884 to 1886; general counsel of receivers of M. K. & T. R. R., 1888-91; general solicitor, 1901 to 1904, and since 1904 general counsel M. K. & T. R. R. System. Ex-president St. Louis Bar Association, American Bar Association; Government Delegate and member of Committee on Plan and Scope, Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, St. Louis, 1904; presided over Democratic State Convention of Missouri that nominated D. R. Francis for Governor in 1888, and Iowa Democratic Convention that nominated H. R. Trimble for Governor in 1879. His practice has been extensive, ranging through the state and federal courts of the country.



JAMES HAGERMAN.

HANCOCK, Walter Scott, lawyer; born in Franklin County, Va., November 19, 1869; son of Abram Booth and Martha Elizabeth (Walker) Hancock. After a thorough preparatory course he was graduated from the University of Virginia, LL. D., in 1896, admitted to bar of St. Louis, February term in 1897; elected and served as Assistant Circuit Attorney for St. Louis, 1904, had charge of the grand jury work, etc.; president Belle Place Realty Company, and served as lieutenant of United States Volunteers; detailed as adjutant, 2nd Battalion, also ordnance officer 6th Missouri Infantry Spanish-American War, now lieutenant Company B First Regiment National Guards of Missouri.

HANDLAN, Alexander Hamilton, president Handlan-Buck Manufacturing Company, Handlan Warehouse Company, M. M. Buck Manufacturing Company, director Calvary Cemetery Company, and of the California Improvement Company; born Wheeling, Va. (now West Virginia), April 25, 1844; son of Alexander Hamilton and Catherine (Kineon) Handlan; was in the civil war; in 1869 became connected with the business of M. M. Buck & Co., which name was changed in 1895 to M. M. Buck Manufacturing Company, to the Handlan-Buck Manufacturing Company in 1901, of which he is president of both companies.



WALTER SCOTT HANCOCK.

HARBAUGH, Simon James, president Greeley Printery of St. Louis; born Manschoice, Bedford County, Pa., July 18, 1873; son of James and Josephine (Frings) Harbaugh; began career in life insurance business at age of 18, later in building line; began printing career in 1901.

HARRISON, John William, director of the Lincoln Title & Trust Company, president Harrison Land & Mining Company; born Glasgow, Mo., April 8, 1840; son of John and Permala (Marr) Harrison; was superintendent Irondale Iron Furnace, 1859-65, vice-president Shickle-Harrison & Howard Company, 1868-1900, president Howard-Harrison Iron Company, Bessemer, Ala., 1880-1895; since 1898 president Hillman Land & Iron Company; actively engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel products since 1859; made the first steel castings made in St. Louis.



SIMON JAMES HARBAUGH.

HAWES, Harry Bartow, lawyer; born Covington, Ky., November 15, 1869; son of Smith Nicholas and Susan Elizabeth (Simrall) Hawes; graduated from St. Louis Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1896; has since been engaged in general practice of law in St. Louis; now a member of the firm of Johnson, Houts, Marlatt & Hawes; was president of the St. Louis Police Board under Gov. Lon V. Stephens and Alex. M. Dockery; was candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the state of Missouri in 1904.



HARRY BARTOW HAWES.



HAYDEL, Henry Louis, president of the Haydel Realty Company; born in St. James Parish, La., August 18, 1860; son of Dr. Francis L. and Mary E. (Byrne) Haydel; came to St. Louis with parents in 1867; graduated from the St. Louis University, A. B. and A. M., 1879; entered the real estate business in 1879, which was founded by his grandfather in 1840. In 1867 his father, Francis L. Haydel became a partner, the business afterwards being incorporated as Haydel Realty Company. Ex-director, member and one of the founders St. Louis Real Estate Exchange.



HENRY LOUIS HAYDEL.

HAYS, Frank Perin; investment bonds; born near Columbus, Ohio, March 12, 1861; son of William B. and Celina (Perin) Hays; educated in Lancaster (Mo.) high school, Kirksville (Mo.) normal school, and H. B. Bryant Business College; Chicago; spent summers from age 12 to 20 working on farms belonging to father; in general store under firm name of W. B. Hays & Son, 1880-82; general merchant at Lancaster, Mo., 1882-86, owning one-half and father other half; bought control of Schuyler County Bank of Lancaster, 1888; in 1889 started Hays Banking Company of Queen City, Mo.; in 1891 started Merchants' Exchange Bank of Downing, Mo.; in 1893 started the Atlanta State Bank, Atlanta, Macon County, Mo.; began dealing in bonds 1892, and in 1897 came to St. Louis and formed partnership with William C. Little & Bro. as Little & Hays Investment Company; was bond officer Mississippi Valley Trust Company, 1901-02; vice-president Colonial Trust Company, 1903; resumed partnership with W. C. Little and others May, 1904; now vice-president Little & Hays Investment Company, director Chicago Railway Equipment Company; was secretary seven years and in 1899 president of the Missouri Bankers' Association; president City Evangelization Union, president Missouri Sunday School Association three years; president City of St. Louis Sunday School Union one year.



FRANK PERIN HAYS.

HEBARD, Alfred Partridge; lawyer; born in New London, Connecticut, December 16, 1867; son of Augustus Huntington and Alice Adelaide (Partridge) Hebard; graduated from Smith Academy, St. Louis, 1883; student Washington University 1883-6; Harvard University A. B. 1889; St. Louis Law School winter of 1893-4; Harvard Law School LL.B 1896; admitted to bar in December, 1896, and since then continuously engaged in general practice of law in St. Louis.



ALFRED PARTRIDGE HEBARD.

HENDERSON, Frank L., physician; born St. Louis, March 18, 1865; son of James Alexander and Virginia L. (Royall) Henderson; graduated from Missouri Medical College, M. D., 1888, post-graduate courses New York, London and Paris, 1889-1893 and 1902; active assistant surgeon United States Army, 1888-9; in Paris, France, 1889 to 1890; division surgeon, Great Northern Railway, 1889-1890, medical examiner for C. B. & Q. Ry., 1890 to 1893; attended New York and London Clinic winter of 1893-4, when he returned to St. Louis, where he has since practiced his profession. Professor of Ophthalmology, Barnes University, 1895 to 1904, ophthalmic surgeon to St. Mary's Infirmary; president of St. Louis Medical Society, 1905; member of important medical societies.



FRANK L. HENDERSON, M. D.



HERRICK, William Hope, manager of life insurance; president of Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis; vice-president National Association of Life Underwriters; born Belleville, Ont., November 4, 1852; son of Elijah Parmelee and Sarah E. (Granger) Herrick; studied law and worked as assistant to father in the insurance business in Vermont from 1873 to 1875; taught school until 1877 in Michigan; entered the mercantile business in 1878, and became insurance solicitor in 1880; was state agent from 1887 to 1889, general agent, with headquarters at Chicago, from 1889 to 1891, superintendent of agencies from 1891 to 1892, manager from 1892 to 1898; general agent Provident Life Assurance Society of New York at Chicago, 1898-9, manager for same company, St. Louis, 1899 to 1903, supervisor of agencies 1903 to July, 1907; now manager Eastern Missouri Agency Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, office 216 Century Building.



WILLIAM HOPE HERRICK.

HILL, Walker, president Mechanics-American National Bank; born Richmond, Va., May 27, 1855; son of Lewis and Mary E. Hill; was educated at private school; began business career in 1871 as messenger in Planters National Bank, Richmond, Va.; advanced to teller in 1873; cashier City Bank, Richmond, Va., 1881; cashier American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, 1887; elected president 1894, and president Mechanics-American National Bank 1905.



WALKER HILL.

HILLEARY, Clarence Lee; assistant general passenger agent "Big Four" Route; born in Frederick county, Maryland, March 19, 1862; son of John and Jeanette (Henderson) Hilleary; entered railway service in 1878 as freight brakeman on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, at Charleston, West Virginia; was advanced to extra passenger conductor; left that road July 4, 1881, to take service with the Indiana, Bloomington & Western R. R. as lost car agent; later was made traveling passenger agent. When the I., B. & W. was absorbed by the Big Four he was made traveling passenger agent for the Big Four at Cairo, Illinois; later division passenger agent at Columbus, Ohio; later was promoted to assistant general passenger agent, May 1st, 1899; on October 17, 1903, was made traffic manager of the World's Fair, and in November, 1903, he was made general manager of the World's Fair Terminal R. R., returning to the Big Four as assistant general passenger agent November 4, 1904; headquarters, St. Louis.

HOFFMAN, Samuel E., vice-president Mississippi Valley Trust Company, director Merchants-Laclede National Bank, president Laclede Building Company, director Universal Adding Machine Company, etc.; born Union County, Pa., June 22nd, 1834; son of John and Nancy (Bauss) Hoffman; began business career in mercantile business in Waverly, Ia.; read law there



CLARENCE LEE HILLEARY.

and was admitted to bar in 1858; practiced law in Neosho Falls, Kan., from 1858 to 1861, being elected to the constitutional convention which convened in Wyandotte, Kan., July, 1859; elected member State Senate of Kansas in 1860; served as major of 5th Kansas Cavalry, 1861, for one year, and in 1863 went to Leavenworth, Kan., and engaged in the transportation business across the plains until 1873, when he came to St. Louis and engaged in banking business under the firm name of Allen, Hoffman & Co., until 1876, when bought the Manufacturers Saving Bank and became its president until 1878, then bought controlling interest in the Valley National Bank and became its president in 1885; in 1885 bought interest in the Laclede Bank, which increased capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 and became a National bank; made president, retiring in 1895 on account of ill health; one of the organizers of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

HOLLAND, Robert Afton, Jr., lawyer; born Covington, Ky., May 4, 1868; son of Rev. R. A. and Theodosia (Everett) Holland; graduated from Harvard College, A. B. and A. M.; admitted to bar, 1894, and has ever since been engaged in the general practice of law in St. Louis. On January 1, 1904, became associated with James A. Seddon in the law firm of Seddon & Holland.



ROBERT AFTON HOLLAND, JR.



HOLMES, John Martin; lawyer; born St. Louis, January 25, 1848; son of John Martin and Sophia (Wyman) Holmes; graduated from the Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois, A. B. 1867, and A. M. 1870; admitted to the bar October, 1868, and has since been engaged in general practice of law in St. Louis; senior member of the law firm of Holmes, Blair & Koerner.



JOHN MARTIN HOLMES.

HOMER, William Bradford, lawyer; born Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts; son of Alured and Ruth (Bliss) Homer; graduated from Amherst College 1871, with degree of A. B., and from Columbia Law School, and commenced practice of law in St. Louis in 1872, where he practiced ever since.



WILLIAM BRADFORD HOMER.

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